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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 152. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th August	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10006
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.. ..	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	11000
2nd May.	Cale lonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi.	5506	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jimsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep'	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 28th Aug.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 29th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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26th August, 1913.

161

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE

MARINE PROFITS

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Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.

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GAS | AND

ELECTRICITY | EFFICIENCY.

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Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

900

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OR

BOXING AS A FINE ART.

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FIRE	LIFE
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Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
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WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
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Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—5
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0.

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be sed as a daily beverage, plain or ith wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

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Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

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The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Issue of Rupees TWENTY Lakhs FOUR Per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 80 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, Repayable in 60 Years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52–59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders of Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 26th August 1913, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August 1913. 037

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
86, STRAND, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIBLL'S
World renowned for their flavour.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—
Rs. a.
Per line 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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WANTED.—A Kindergarten Mistress for Up-Country School. Apply with certificates (stating lowest salary that will be accepted) to the Secretary to Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Church Gate. 256

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER to give tution. Must know Latin. Apply Box No. 54, "Bombay Chronicle." 0390

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Qualified draughtsmen, able to work in an Architects' firm. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0389

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

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MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

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No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hall and hanging lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings and oleographs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornaments, fancy vases, writing tables, office chairs, bentwood chairs, hat and umbrella stands, cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrah, cloth and gown presses chest of drawers, copper and aluminium utensils one 4 cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, speed 30 miles per hour, etc. etc. The property of a "gentleman."

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On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at first floor, Captain House Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets ornaments, carpets, table and hall lamps, one cottage piano single and double bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, teapoys, tables Jost fan, pictures, utensils, etc.., etc., the property of R. H. Street, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th August, 1913. 9445

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NOVEL PRIZE WON BY A WOMAN.

REMARKABLE INDIAN STORY AND ITS AUTHOR.

For the fourth year in succession a woman has won the 250 guineas prize awarded annually for the best first novel by Mr. Andrew Melrose, the well-known publisher. Miss Margaret Peterson is the lucky young author, and the title of the successful book is "The Lure of the Little Drum." The adjudicators were Miss Mary Cholmondely, Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. W. J. Locke.

Miss Peterson, who has been engaged chiefly in journalistic work for the past three years, is a daughter of the late Dr. Peterson, for many years Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and this is her first effort at novel-writing.

A STORY OF HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE.

A "Daily News and Leader" representatives, who interviewed Mr. Andrew Melrose and his partner, Mr. G. S. Church, was informed that "The Lure of the Little Drum" is a story of psychical interest, dealing with an Indian prince's hypnotic influence over a woman, and the scene is laid in India, where Miss Peterson has lived almost all her life. It was chosen primarily for its extraordinarily concentrated interest, and Mr. Conrad and Mr. Locke were both struck by its fine dramatic qualities and its harmonious march to a satisfying finale. Messrs. Putnams will publish it simultaneously in America as "The Melrose Prize Novel."

"Five readers independently chose 'The Lure of the Little Drum' as being the best out of the 90 novels submitted," said Mr. Melrose. "But it is astonishing, in view of the number of people who write now-a-days, how few novels are really distinguished. A good literary style is exceedingly rare, and so is a book that grips the imagination and lingers in the memory."

DEATH OF THE LOVE NOVEL.

"No," said Mr. Melrose, in reply to a question, "we have very few novels submitted to us now-a-days in which love, romantic or otherwise, is the main motive. The love novel which is a love novel and nothing more appears to be going out of fashion. A love interest still characterises the majority of novels, but it takes a secondary place.

"We have psychological, sociological, historical, religious and crank novels submitted to us by young writers. Faddists like to air their views in the pages of a novel. The problem or sex novel is hardly ever submitted to us.

"A very interesting point in connection with this competition." Mr. Melrose added, "is that whereas fully fifty per cent. of the novels submitted last year dealt, more or less sympathetically, with the suffrage question, this year none of the novels dealt with that subject. I do not know whether this indicates a decline in the popularity of the suffrage movement or not."

WHERE YOUNG WRITERS FAIL.

In reply to a query as to where the majority of young writers failed, Mr. Melrose said that an enormous number came to grief towards the end of their books.

"They begin excellently, and sustain the attention towards the middle of the book. Then suddenly they fall to pieces. They do not seem to have the plot fully prepared in their minds before they begin."

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Apropos of the Simla correspondent's telegram that General Sir O'Moore Creagh is resigning next spring the "Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—"We may take it that the thing is settled, for assuredly that particular correspondent makes such a statement upon authority. Only a few weeks ago he was explaining to us that he had called on Sir O'Moore Creagh, and found him in robustious health and spirits, with no intention of giving up his post. There will now be a renewal of speculation about the next Commander-in-Chief in India, whose name must be announced very soon. We shall indulge in no speculations at present, but will state the three qualities which the new head of the Indian Army ought to possess at this critical juncture in Indian affairs. He should be active and alert, in first-class health, and able to spend time in the field with his troops, instead of immuring himself in an office. He should be ready and willing to press loyally to completion the neglected Kitchener reforms. Above all, he should have a long and intimate knowledge of India and the Indian people, and of the external affairs of India, which may become critical in the next few years."

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Miss Harriet King, a romantic young American girl, recently placed her name and address in a bottle, which she sealed, and while out fishing in a motor-launch, threw into the sea (says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"). The girl asked that whoever found the bottle should communicate with her, and she admitted to her friends that "important things might happen."

The bottle floated from New York, and was finally found at Manteo, North Carolina, by a septuagenarian married negro, with twelve children.

The negro sent his portrait to Miss King, and hinted that the present state of his finances alone prohibited him from coming to New York to make the acquaintance of "so lovable and charming a young lady."

THAMES MYSTERY.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

"FOUND DROWNED" AT WINDSOR.

A mysterious case of drowning at Windsor was investigated by the Royal Borough coroner, Mr. Herbert [illegible] land, on August 6.

A gentleman of independent means named Charles Albert Collier, aged forty-three, of Corriemore, Clevedon, Somerset, left home last week with the members of the local Constitutional Club for a day in London. At Paddington, however, he vanished, and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the Thames below Romney Lock, Windsor. He was of a happy disposition, a man of fine physique, an old athlete, and very temperate in his habits.

The deceased's son, John E. Collier, bank clerk, of Bridport, said his father enjoyed splendid health, and he never heard of him being in any trouble. Only on Tuesday last week he wrote a letter in which he said he was looking forward to seeing witness when he was at home for Bank Holiday.

Alfred William Strange, Clevedon, Somerset, said he had known the deceased intimately for fourteen years. If he had had any trouble, witness thought he would have confided in him. He left home on Wednesday morning for a day's outing in London with members of the Clevedon Constitutional Club. He left the party at Paddington, and nothing more was heard of him by his wife or the members of his family from the time he left Clevedon. Witness considered he would be the last man in the world to take his life. He had no friends living in Windsor or up the river.

William Franks, Lockkeeper at Romney Lock, said he found the deceased in three feet of water. The body could not have gone over the weir, and in witness's opinion it did not go through the lock. There were one or two scratches on the side right side of deceased's face.

Dr. Osborn, of Windsor, said the deceased was a well-built and healthy man, who had been dead apparently four or five days. Death, he thought, was caused by drowning. The deceased certainly was alive when he went into the water. There were no marks of violence.

Detective-officer Baughan said a silver watch and chain and business documents were found on the deceased. He (witness) was at a loss to explain how deceased got into the river. A return half of a railway ticket from Paddington, to Clevedon, dated July 30, was found on him. His watch had stopped at 9-20.

A verdict of found drowned was returned.

BANNED NOVEL.

MR. HALL CAINE AND THE LIBRARIES.

The action of the Libraries' Association in the matter of Mr. Hall Caine's new book, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," forms the subject of a caustic rejoinder by the novelist in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" of 7th August, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The association, which includes Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Messrs. Mudie, Messrs. Boot and the "Times" Book Club, placed Mr. Hall Caine's books in a class which they regarded as unfit for general circulation. Such works, Mr. Hall Caine says, are given a restricted and concealed circulation, never being sent out except when particularly asked for, never being offered for sale in their windows, never being announced on their lists, never, in short, being presented to the public in the usual way of trade, and yet made the vehicle of trade and the means of profit by and underground agency which is intended to liberate the librarians from moral responsibilities.

Mr. Hall Caine protested against this treatment of a novel which, as he says, was written with the highest and purest moral intention—that of showing the "cruel and wicked inequality in which woman stands towards man." The ban on the book, however, has not been removed. Mr. Hall Caine adds:—

"I care very little for the commercial aspect of this matter. If the public want my book they will find a means of getting it. But I do care very much for the moral issue which is involved. It is the whole question of the liberty of literature, and, in a sense, the whole problem of public morality, and it is to this problem that I direct public attention.

"The situation is utterly intolerable. Can the public permit it to occur that any group of traders in books (with whatever good or doubtful intentions) shall assume the authority of a literary Star Chamber, to determine, in advance of the verdict of the critics and of the world, which of the books they trade in and profit by shall, and which shall not, be put under the ban of being unfit for open and general circulation?"

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 25th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)..	87.3	82.0	84	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	91.8	85.8	29	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)..	91.0	88.1	64	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.5	84.5	79	..	7.37	+3.05
Rawalpindi ..	87.5	79.1	75	..	13 63	—4.01
Lahore ..	90.8	83 2	64	..	15.04	+3910
Sirsa ..	88.3	82.0	61	..	14.91	+6.17
Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	84.1	79.8	79	..	12.80	—4.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.2	80.0	68	..	6.97	—11.51
Mainpuri ..	83.8	80 6	83	..	8 41	—8.62
Jhansi ..	77.5	75.0	80	1.05	8.40	—17.90
Cawnpore ..	81.4	79.0	91	..	14 54	—8.96
Allahabad ..	84.1	77.0	83	0.99	19.11	—7.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	83.7	80.8	79	0922	1.68	—0.40
Karachi ..	77.5	77.0	91	0.04	10.66	+5.02
Ajmer ..	77.0	76 2	84	0.65	8 07	—6.14
Jaipur ..	80.0	78 1	74	..	11.42	—5.78
Kotah ..	79.3	74 0	86	3.03	14.11	—5.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	77.0	76.0	88	0.05	23.61	+12 58
Dwarka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	79.5	75 8	85	0.07	24.31	+9.66
Rajkot ..	77.1	73.8	96	0.11	25.05	+4.37
Bhavnagar Para. ..	78.8	74.8	86	0.06	31.25	+16.88
Surat ..	77.4	73.6	96	2.25	33.34	+1.67
Ahmedabad ..	77.5	74 7	92	1.51	27.32	+3.07
Deesa ..	74.2	73.4	95	7.02	30.43	+12.08
Naosmuch ..	73.1	71.5	93	2.83	21.79	+1.88
Dis. ..	..	..	..	..	..	+12.96
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	74.2	72.8	91	0.40	26.70	—13.19
Saugor ..	73.5	70.1	90	..	20.98	—11 84
Hoshangabad ..	75.9	72 4	84	0925	33 79	—0.41
Khandwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola ..	75.9	71.5	75	0.04	20.22	—0.60
Amraoti ..	75.5	70 3	83	0.24	29.71	+8.25
Nagpur ..	76.0	72.8	82	..	40.43	+8.16
Chanda ..	77.3	72 5	83	0.02	40.78	+5.58
Raipur ..	75.6	73.6	88	0.02	31.21	—2 74
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81.0	78.7	82	0.03	63.39	+7.25
Ratnagiri ..	79.4	75 9	81	0.07	62.20	—17.82
Mormugao ..	80.4	73.7	89	0.31	76.48	+1.44
Karwar ..	79.3	77.0	82	0.15	79.06	—16 96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	73.5	70 6	91	0.04	11.42	—0 55
Ahmednagar ..	73.1	67.0	80	..	17.74	+7.18
Poona ..	74.6	69.8	78	0.06	21.35	+8.27
Sholapur ..	72.2	68.6	89	..	10.08	—2.86
Bijapur ..	74.2	67.8	82	..	8.80	+1.17
Belgaum ..	68.3	65.5	100	0.82	28 71	—2.75
Aurangabad ..	71.2	67.5	87	0.05	16.57	+0.65
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	75.2	70.2	77	..	33.64	+10.18
Hyderabad ..	72 8	69 7	81	..	12.76	—3.15
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	78.8	74.3	81	0.34	94.15	—21.01
Calicut ..	77.7	74.1	88	0929	63.37	—15 85
Cochin ..	80.4	76 7	80	..	62.86	+0.80
Colombo ..	78.0	76.0	84	..	12.50	—3.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam. ..	83.4	78 2	64	..	7.20	—9.31
Bellary ..	77.7	74.3	65	..	3.07	—2.56
Cuddapah ..	33.8	76.5	63	..	5.28	—6.64
Madras ..	84.5	81.5	57	..	3.94	—5 83
Bangalore ..	69.0	64.3	85	..	9.36	—2.07
Coimbatore ..	76.6	70.8	85	..	2.83	—1.03
Trichinopoly. ..	85.3	77.8	55	..	1.95	—3.88
Negapatam. ..	83.2	76 7	66	..	4 46	—1 79

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 1.05" and Allahabad 0.99". skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in the southern half of Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0·65" and Kotah 3·03". In Sind Jacobabad reports 0·22" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in east Rajputana and lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect at Kotah. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and west Central India; Surat has had 2925", Ahmedabad 1·51", Deesa 7·02; Neemuch 2.83" and Indore 0·35". In Kathiawar Rajkot records 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of the division and local rain in Berar; Jubbulpore has had 0.40". Hoshangabad 0·25", Khandwa 0.34" and Amraoti 0·24". kies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.31" and Karwar 0.15". Cloud has decreased and skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.82" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre is today is the neighbourhood of Deesa. With the westward advance of the despression rainfall has decreased considerably in the Central Provinces, and been insignificant in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad There has been, on the other hand, a considerable increase of rainfall in Gujarat, west Central India and south Rajputana; precipitation has been widespread and generally heavy in these areas, Deesa reporting a fall of 7.02". Rainfall has extended also to upper Sind. Nearly general rain has fallen in the south United Provinces and between Mormugao and Calicut on the west Coast and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan. The depression may continue to move in a nearly west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat; fairly general rain in Kathiawar, west Central India and south Rajputana; local rain in sind and the Central and the south United Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; some showers in the Bombay Deccan.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 25.

The depression continued to move rapidly, its centre this morning was near Jodhpur in Rajputana. It has not given heavy general rain but some large local falls are reported from Central India west, and north Gujrat. The Bay current has not been giving much rain and the activity of the Arabian Sea current shows tendency to decrease. There are indications of formation of another depression at the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Rajputana Central India west, and Mysore; fairly general in Gujrat and Central Provinces; Local Assam and West Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and Orissa, United Provinces, Sind, South Bombay and Deccan.

Principal amounts.—Vivtoria Point and Tavoy 3 inches, Diamond Island two, Allahabad and Jhansi one, Meerut a half, Kotah four, Udaipur one, Mount Abu three, Deesa seven Surat two, Ahmedabad one and half, Neemuch three, Belgaum three-quarters. Mercara one and half.

Forecast;—Increase of rainfall in North-West India.

S.S. Rysbergen:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Rybeegen, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh reports light S. W. & W. Winds.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, reports strong monsoon weather.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 26.

757. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

758. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

759. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 26th instant at 6. 45. P.M.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

760. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 27th inst at 7 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old- Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30 P. M.

761. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for spoon shoot on Sunday 31st August. Distances 700 Yards, 400 Yards Figures 4 and 3

762. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A. will give a lecture today the 26th August 1913, at the R. G. A, Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject.- The operations in Italy during 1805 and the effect of the Naval actions at Trafalgar in the same.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.- Plain Clothes.

II The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 28th instant at 7. P.M. at Head-Quarters.

Subject.-Attack.

All ranks are invited to attend.

763. *Promotions.*—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "H" Company with effect from this date:—

No. 6865 Corpl. P. Fox, to be sergeant.
No. 6664 L-Cpl. N. Goddard, -do-
No. 6567 .. L. Hayter, do-
No. 6968 .. E. Gill, -do-;
No. 6664 .. W. Casling, to be Corpl.
No. 6607 .. R. Murray, -do-;
No. 6879 Cadet C. Cribb, to be Lnce Corpol.
No. 6880 .. M. Cubes, -do-:
No. 6744 .. J. Morris, -do-
No. 6877 .. M. Sausman, -do-;
No. 6884 .. C. Sinclair, -do-
No. 6873 .. C Thomas, -do-

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 25.

Semaphore Signalling Class.—Tuesday, 26th instant. The Semaphore Signalling Class will Parade at Head-Quarters at 7 P. M.

Educational Lecture.—The following is published for information:—

Tuesday, 26th instant, at 7-15 P. M. at the R. G. A. Lecture Room. Major W. H. W Hope, R. G. A. will deliver a lecture on:—"The operations in Italy during 1805," and the effect of the Naval Actions at Trafalg in the same.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 24th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·698
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	76·8
Dew Point	"	75·2
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9 0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do.		78·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	277
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month		2·97
Total fall during year		62·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 23rd August		0·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th August 1913 was 29·923 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is repectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Maantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	f.	in.
Tues.	26	m	4 42	24	6
		m	4 57 a	24	2
Wed,	27	m	7 19	24	10
		m	6 28 a	24	0
Thurs.	28	m	8 44	25	10
		m	8 1 a	24	6
Fri.	29	m	9 32	27	0
		m	9 13 a	25	7
Sat.	30	m	10 15	28	1
		m	10 13 a	26	10
Sun.	31	m	10 56	29	0
		m	11 4 a	28	0

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	26	m	11 25	22	2
		m	11 53 a	18	1
Wed.	27	m	1 45 a	21	11
		m	1 15	17	7
Thurs,	28		2 51 a	20	1
			2 24	16	10
Fri.	29		38 38 a	19	8
		m	3 19	16	0
Sat.	30		4 20 a	18	3
		m	4 10	15	4
Sun,	31		5 0 a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	7h. 59 m
27. (Wed,)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
22, (Thurs.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
29. (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57 m
30. (Sat.)	6h. —m.	6h. 56 m
31. (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	5h. 55 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m A. M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m A. M.; First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full Moon, 15th, 15,9 m. P. M.

A JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

An enquiry was held at the offices of the Western India Turf Club, Poona regarding the riding of Mr. A. S. Oomer's g. a. h. Chechan by Jockey J. Hill, last Saturday, at the Third Extra Meeting.

The Stewards being dissatisfied with Jockey Hill's explanation, severely censured him and have suspended him from riding at the Poona Fourth Extra Meeting on the 23rd August, 1913, "Poona Mail."

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

Aug. 25.

To-day being a Hindu Holiday—Shree Krishna Jayanti—both the Paper and Share Markets were closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. Steady
Estimated Sales 6,000
Total imports 8,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·20	6·10
S. O.	6·21	6·33
O. N.	6·18	6·30
N. D.	6·13	6·25
D. J.	6·13	6·25
J. F.	6·13	6·25
F. M.	6·15	6·26
M. A.	6·1c	6 28
A. M.	6·17	6·28

BOMBYA COTTON MARKET.

us Aug. 25.

The local cotton market for spot cotton is closed for the Hindu Holiday, and there is very little general speculation to-day, with prices at Rs. 238/- for F. G. Bengals and Rs. 289/- for Good Broach.

The demand for earlier receipts of American cotton promises to avert the effect of selling pressure that generally occurs during such movement, as the visible and invisible supplies are so inadequate; or in plain words the demand exceed the supply.

Bureau of the Census published Bulletin No. 116 in July contains many interesting statistics with regard to the ginning, marketting, value, weight of bales, etc., of the cotton crop of 1912-13. We greatly regret we cannot reproduce this report in full. One of the striking facts disclosed by the Census report is the rapid increase in the production of linters which has risen from 114,544 in 1899, to 602, 324 bales in 1912; owing to the installation of improved machinery which permits a closer delinting every year, and partly due to hasty ginning than usual with the consequence that a larger portion of the lint was left on the seed.

57 YEARS MASTER.

DR. ATKINSON'S RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE.

Dr. Atkinson, the venerable Master of Clare College, Cambridge, who for 57 years has presided over the work of the college, on August 6, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday.

A "Daily Chronicle" representative, to whom Dr. Atkinson granted a brief interview, found him reading the article which appeared in "The Daily Chronicle" yesterday dealing with his life and work at Cambridge.

Asked for "a recipe for old age," Dr. Atkinson recommended "a careful life and constant occupation." He did not think, he said, he had been particularly hard worked, but had been constantly employed.

Dr. Atkinson still enjoys good health. He spends most of the day in his study, reading and being read to, but the college does not call upon him to do any very serious work. He is now very much better than he was a few years ago. He is a non-smoker and takes no alocholic drink.

Many telegrams and letters of congratulation were received by Dr. Atkinson yesterday. His college is the second oldest in the University, having been founded in 1325, and he is the thirty-seventh occupant of the mastership. The only two previous Cambridge masters to preside over their colleges for half a century were the late Lord Braybrooke, Master of Magdalene, and the late Dr. Ashton, Master of Jesus from 1801 to 1852.

SAVANTS AT LOGGERHEADS.

With extraordinary vehemence the principal German authropologists, assembled in conference at Nuremburg, on August 7, took up the cudgels on behalf of their ferlow-countrymen, the Neanderthal man, whose claims to precedence on thus planet are now disputed by the owner of the Piltdown skull. This individual was, in short, set down as an impostor. One professor after another found something to take ill in him. There was a general consensus of opinion that English scientists had wrongly reconstructed his cranium. One savant declared that he had been provided with a "particularly well-developed frontal lobe, the seat of the speech centre," and at the same time with an "anthropoid ape's lower jaw, which could never have articulated a word."

This speaker held the Phitdowner to be nothing more than a member of a "branch of the Neanderthal race of effiminate habitus." Another participant in the debate was specially annoyed by the "unscientific character and inaccuracy of the eye-tooth reconstruction," against which he thought a protest should be raised "from as many quarters as possible."

A third, who put down the skull as that of a "quite recent" denizen of England, ventured to suggest apologetically that only a few English scientists had been compromised by the Piltdown affair; but this brought an indignant colleague to his feet, with the assertion that "the leading men of the English Anthropological Society declared that the eye-tooth caused them to correct their past views, and that the age of the find was to be dated from the tertiary epoch. Consequently, English anthropologists cannot be spared the reproach of unscientific behaviour."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

August 25th.

24th
S. S. Bankura Whytehead Busreh August 12
S. S. Massilia Thomson Liverpool July 23
S. S. Dwarka Moxon Busreh August 17
S. S. Rysbergen Burgen Bassein August 10

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Soyo Maru Maki Madras & Calcutt
S. S. Surada Butler Angerhead (Java)

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Monday

S. S. Sildra Bryn Calcutta
S. S Strathlyon Curr Hamburg & Dunkirk

August 25th.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Massilia for Liverpool etc.
" * Singer for Rangoon.
" Rysbergen for Do.

*To arrive.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B. Whytehead, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, August 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thompson, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Liverpool July 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, August 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rysbergen:—The steamer Rysbergen, 2,358 tons, Captain T. Burgen, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Bassein August 10th with a cargo of Rice.

S.S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,923 tons, Captain T. Maki, sailed on Monday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed on Monday for Angerhead (Java) with ballast.

S.S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Strathlyon:—The steamer Strathlyon, 2,841 tons, Captain J. Carr, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

Dwarka Maxon M. M. & Co.
Bankura Whytehead M. M. & Co.
Rysbergen Burgen M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, August 25, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
O. & R.	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & K.	Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co.
H.	Brinkurn	Proctor	K. N. & Co.
K.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co
N.	Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co
P.	Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Uh. Oliver M. M. & Co
2. Massilia Thomson W. & A & Co
4. Kasano Steendl J. F. & Co.
5 Strathlyon Cann W. & A. G. & Co
6. City of Sparta McNeil K. N. &Co.
7. Tanneniels Gordes W. & A. G. & Co
9. Assaye Clodwell F. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11 City of York Bremner K. N. & Co
12. & 13 Arabic Palmer P. & O. N. S. & Co
14. Linga Manley M M & Co
15. Schuldtrum Brown W. & A. G. & Co
16. Amatonga Wooster K. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati Esmail B. S. N. & Co.
Netravati Fakeen B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati Samsoodin B. S. N. & Co

OFFSIDE. P.

P. Budrie Fisher Arab Steame

OFFIDE. K.

President Schutt.. A. Strandels & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Banca Garwood P. & O. S. N. & Co
China Tocque P. & O. S. N. & Co
Crossfels Sockets W. & A. G. & Co
Dalhousie Brock M. M. & Co
Hoseinee Fanning T. M. & Co
Hild Salvansen F. F. C. & Co
Islami Hughes T. M. & Co
Khosrou Hannah M. M. & Co
Kola Minett M. M. & Co
Marienbad Bednars A. L. S. N. & Co
Maria Valerie Gallovich A. L. S. N. & Co
Nunsai Atkin T. M. & Co
Port Said Batt Rubattino Line
Redbridge Vasmer W. & A. G. & Co
Saaid Bousfield Arab Steamer
Silra Bryn Bombay & Co
Strathearn Braddon K. N & Co
Samoset Heath Standard Oil & Co
Urlana Pratt M. M. & Co
Uhenfels Olbrann W. & A. G. & Co
Umgeni Hagger W. & A. G. Co
Ujina Hill M. M. & Co

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 23rd August 1913 should be regarded as a Full-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Glasgow, Commander Jas. Wilson, which left Liverpool on the 2nd instant with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 26th instant and her passengers will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Charleston, Mr. F.; Conn, Mr. A.; Cooke, Mr. G. P.; Cooke, Mrs.; Downie, Mr. J. E.; Fraser, Mrs. and infant; Grace, Mr. M.; Llewellyn Jones, Mr. E.; Jones, Mr. Owen, A.; Judge, Mr. J.; McCulloch, Mr. S.; McLaren; Mr. J.; Matthews, Mr. A. R.; Phillips, Mr. W.; Phillips, Mrs.; Porter, Mr. T. J.; Thibaut, Mrs. M.; Trayner, Mr. E.; Vivian, Mr. A.; Terence; Walton, Mr. S.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Curry, Mr. W.; Kelly, Miss.

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Eeles, Lieut. C. A.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Monssu, Mr. J.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left here at 6 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

HER LOST LETTERS.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

The four letters from Charlotte Bronte to Professor Constantine Heger, recently published, have an interest so great and so evident that we need not insist upon it. Professor Heger, as every one knows, was the M. Paul Emanuel of "Villette"; and these letters have been given to the British Museum by his son, Dr. Paul Heger, who wishes, by their publication, to put an end to all gossip and speculation about the relations between his father and Charlotte Bronte. There is nothing in them, he says, which is not entirely honourable to their author or to him to whom they are addressed. On that point every one will agree with him; and we may add that his own motives, and his refusal to make any profit out of their publication, are equally honourable. But we should like to insist upon the nature of the interest which these letters must have for every intelligent reader, since the interest shown in the life of Charlotte Bronte has not always been intelligent. She is a writer whose books arouse curiosity about herself because all of them more or less, and "Villette" most of all, read as if they were autobiography. And now these letters read as if they were a part of "Villette" or of some sadder, unpublished, sequel to it. They prove, what we were sure of before, that Charlotte Bronte lived her life over again in her books and revealed in them with the audacity of her own innocence. And as she wrote in "Villette" so she wrote in her letters to Professor Heger. Indeed, one might suppose from the letters that she wrote the book, too, for the Professor, and with that same desire to reveal herself to him. She gave "Villette" to the public as a work of art; but she wrote it for one man, although she might not even wish him to read it.

CONFLICT BETWEEN PASSION.

It is impossible for any but the stupidest to feel a prurient curiosity about those emotions which she has so innocently laid bare both in the book and in the letters. Indeed, to discuss them one needs a purity of thought and language equal to her own and one can only understand them if one remembers always that it is a particular woman, Charlotte Bronte, writing to a particular man, Constantin Heger. No one else could have written them; and she could only have written them to that one man and in those peculiar circumstances. We must not suppose that she was deceiving herself when she wrote or that she said more than she meant to say. Charlotte Bronte was a woman who never deceived or betrayed herself Passionate as she was, she would not have endured any conflict between passion and duty in her nature, for her sense of duty was the most passionate part of her. All her life she was in love with an ideal; and, in so far as Heger was her ideal, she was in love with him and knew it. The fact that Heger was a married man made it easier for her to feel and express this kind of love. It was not, therefore, hopeless, for it had never entertained any hopes; but it was therefore clearly and strictly defined. "Monsieur," she writes, as Mr. Spielmann has translated her, "the poor have not need of much to sustain them—they ask only for the crumbs that have fallen from the rich men's table. But if they are refused the crumbs they die of hunger. Nor do I need much affection from those I love. I should not know what to do with a friendship entire and complete. I am not used to it. But you showed me of yore a *little* interest, when I was your pupil in Brussels, and I hold on to the maintenance of that *little* interest—I hold on to it as I would hold on to life." She writes so because she has no fear of being misunderstood, because she knows herself and the man to whom she is writing. She had learnt at Brussels to live for him and his approval, and she cannot unlearn that habit at Haworth. That is why she writes to him again and again, and why she still learns by heart half a page of French a day. "As I pronounce the French words it is to me as if I were chatting with you."

PROF. HEGER REPROVED.

The Professor reproved her for being *exaltee* and for having black thoughts, much as Johnson reproved Boswell. He, no doubt, was made uneasy by this worship, knowing, as every man of sense must know, that he had no right to be any one's ideal. To him Charlotte Bronte was only one pupil of many and he was probably used to the worship of his pupils and a little weary of it. As every one knows, many girls fall innocently in love with their teachers and live for their approval; and the teachers know this and tolerate it because it increases the diligence of their pupils. But they do not expect the devotion to continue when the relation ends, and no doubt M. Heger felt that it was time Charlotte Bronte should be thinking of some one else besides himself. She, however, in her loneliness at Haworth, found no one else; and she happened to be a woman of genius who could not forget in trivialities the most moving experience of her life. Heger, too, seems to have had genius as a teacher, and she perhaps alone of all his pupils felt the full force of it. He was the one man she had ever met who stirred and satisfied all her eager expectations of life. With others it was a routine to be dutifully endured; with him it was a great adventure of the mind into unknown territories. We can see what he meant to her from "Villette," for the whole of that book, dealing with circumstances that might be trivial and prosaic in other hands, is heightened by the excitement of his coming and going. For the moment everything wonderful and admirable in life seemed to her to be concentrated in him and by him to be reflected on all his surroundings. In the letters this excitement has passed out of her life, but she tries to prolong it by communication with him, never doubting that he will understand her motives. And those who know what youth is, and who are capable of imagining what must be the feelings of a girl of genius in circumstances such as hers, will understand these letter and will admire her the more for them.

PRESIDENCY SURGEONS.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF BOMBAY MEDICAL DISTRICT.

The following Press Notes has been issued:—

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the followng revised arrangements for the conduct of the duties of the Presidency Surgeons and of some of the officers attached to the St. George's Hospital, the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College.

2. For medical purposes the Town and Island of Bombay is at present divided into three districts, each in charge of a Presidency Surgeon. The areas constituting these districts and the special duties respectively assigned to the officers in charge of them are indicated below:—

AREAS ALLOTTED TO THE PRESIDENCY SURGEONS.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Comprising Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Tardeo and Girgaum.—The Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, and Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, holds charge of this district.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Comprising Colaba, Fort and Esplanade.—Marine Surgeon, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Comprising By-Culla, Grant and Bellasis Roads, Mazagon, Chinchpogli, Parel, Dadar, Matunga, Mahim and Sion.—In medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools.

3. The Presidency Surgeon, Second District, ceased to hold the appointment of Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum from June last on the transfer of the inmates of that asylum to the new Central Lunatic Asylum at Veravda. Consequent on the appointment of a whole-time certifying surgeon for the factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, the Presidency Surgeons of the second and third districts have also ceased to do any work in connection with the factories in Bombay.

4. In view of the altered conditions described above, the Governor in Council has approved the following proposals:—

(1) that the present three districts should be amalgamated into two, the new first district to consist of the area now forming the second district, and the new second district to comprise the areas of the present first and third districts;

(2) that the Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, should be relieved of his duties in connection with the existing first district, as his work as Presidency Surgeon greatly interferes with his hospital and college duties; and

(3) that the Presidency Surgeon of the new first district should be appointed Physician at St. George's Hospital, the medical staff at that hospital being thus The reas and duties allotted to the two increased from two or hree officers. new Presidency Surgeons will henceforth be as follows:—

AREAS ALLOTTED TO THE PRESIDENCY SURGEONS.

FIRST DISTR

BANKING IN INDIA.

ITS EXPANSION IN RELATION TO THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of what is being presently urged in the public prints and elsewhere on the desirability of making available to trade a reasonably larger amount of the swelling cash balances of the State idly accumulating at a certain season in the Presidency Banks and the numerous treasuries, it would not be unuseful to take a broad survey of the expansion of banking in India in harmony with the growth of trade, chiefly foreign say, from 1900-01 to 1911-12 for which period there are complete accounts available.

The question, whether it is obligatory on the Government to make available a part of its cash balances, and, if so, to what extent, is indeed a complicated one. It belongs in reality to the category of public finance in relation to high politics in the first instance, and, in the second instance, to the taxpayers. But, in view of the investigations on this subject by the Royal Commission on Currency, it is expedient to refrain from a discussion of it at present. It is more profitable to refer here exclusively to the practical question which is of greater interest not only to the commercial bodies in the country, but to the public generally.

It is superfluous to observe that trade in every country is broadly divided into two branches, the internal and the external. In other words that which is carried on within a country itself and that which is carried on with countries abroad. Indian inland trade is exceedingly larger than her foreign or seaborne trade. It is provincial and inter-provincial. But unfortunately no official statistics of this trade are available. All that the Government of India, in its statistical department, is able to offer to the commercial public is the annual bluebook which records the volume of goods, in quantity only, carried backward and forward from one province to another by rail and river. the Public would gladly welcome a statistical return giving values of such goods which may be deemed fairly reliable. It may be worth instituting what is called a Census of Production, triennally if not annually, which may tell us of the total value of all agricultural products, of industries and manufacturies, large and small, and other kindred matters. If the Board of Trade is now able to present such Census from time to time, I do not see why a similar Census cannot be taken here. In the present head of the Commercial and Intelligence Departments we have a most capable officer with a complete grasp of practical economics, strong evidence of which may be discerned in the issue of the weekly "Trade Journal." It is needless to say that our external trade is the balance generally of the total agricultural products, industries and manufactures after what is retained in the country. When the values of the production are available, it would not be difficult to assess what may be the aggregate value of the annual inland trade. In the absence of these most important statistcs it is futile to discuss the question as to what may be the amount required to finance the inland trade.

Leaving aside this larger problem it may not be uninstructive to review, by the aid of the statistics available, the growth of a seaborne trade with foreign countries—imports and exports—and banking from 1900 to 1911 exclusive of treasure. The imports and exports of private merchandise during the period under review may be tabulated as under:—

		In Crore Rs	
1900	Imports	80·89	
	Exports	104·48	
			185·31
1911	Imports	144·05	
	Exports	201·87	
			365·92
Increase			180·61.

It will be noticed that the growth of the foreign trade has increased 97 per cent. in twelve years.

Let us turn now to the progress made in banking and deposits during the same interval for purposes of a broad comprehension. The figures may be exhibited as under:—

	In Crore Rs.		
	1900	1911	Increase.
Capital and Reserve of Presidency Banks	5·60	7·00	1·40
Capital and Reserve of Indian Banks	1·27	4·12	2·85
Capital and Reserve of Exchange Banks	—	—	—
Total	6·87	11·12	4·15
Net deposits, that is deposits, *less* cash balances.			
Presidency Banks	10·64	24·99	14·35
Indian Banks	6·88	21·67	14·79
Exchange Banks	8·11	23·60	15·49
Total	25·63	70·26	44·63
Grand Total	32·50	81·38	48·88

Thus, while the capital and reserves have increased by 4.25 crore rupees, net deposits, have increased by 44.63 crore rupees, equivalent to 150 per cent. It is not recorded in the official statistics the amount held by three class of banks on securities which must have been partly held against capital and reserve though it can only be fractional. So, too, as to part of the deposits which for a time may have been lying idly without profit. Anyhow the total amount of securities so held will not materially influence the question one way or the other.

If then imports and exports have shewn between 1900 and 1911 a growth of 97 per cent, and banking capital and reserve and net deposits a growth of 150 per cent., is it possible to conceive that our trade is inadequately served? Are the facilities provided by the different banking institutions insufficient to carry on Indian trade? Let our enlightened and well-informed expert answer the question.

In this connection it is needful to remember that besides the banks there is a large number of substantial private bankers and shroffs all over the country, from the village bania and Marwari to the great lending millionaires of the type of Mr. Sewlal Motilal, whose capital and deposits are unknown, but which must be of considerable magnitude. It is well-known that these private bankers and shroffs generally finance with profit the greater part of our internal trade.

Again it seems that while trade is expanding the Government is not unwatchful. During the same period the amount of notes in actual circulation has greatly increased. In 1900 the amount of such notes was 28.73 crore rupees, while in 1911 it was 55 crore rupees equivalent to an expansion of nearly 92 per cent., which curiously enough approximates closely with that of the combined imports and exports.

Were one to enter to draw an inference from the facts above stated, he would say that our banking institutions have so far well responded to the demands of trade, and if we can argue by analogy from this experience of the past twelve years, it might be fairly asserted that the progress will continue. In other words, there is every expectation that our banking operations will keep pace with the growing trade. Commercial crises may sometimes arrest for a time the progress. But the crisis having passed, the progress will again go on. There may be monetary crisis also. It depends on more than one cause, it is an accident, but the question is how far monetary stringecy is created by admitted dearth of financial facilities and resources and how far by temporary causes, be they political or economic or domestic or all combined.

It is also useful to recall the fact that while the volume of trade may be either stationary or progressive, its value may be considerably enhanced by the higher prices ruling for large exports of staple commodities. We have seen how over an unusual demand in 1910 for rice price of that commodity rose from Rs. 106 per hundred baskets each at 46lbs. in Rangoon to Rs. 113.5 in the following year, and 145 to 170 in 1912. Next, raw hides which fetched Rs. 875 per cwt., fell to Rs. 945 in 1911, and Rs. 1,209 in 1912. Jute again which realised Rs. 52 per bale of 400lbs. in 1911 obtained Rs. 56.4 in the following year. Similarly the manufactures of jute which rose from Rs. 30 to Rs. 33. When we bear in mind the enormous quantity of those staple commodities which are annually exported, some idea may be formed of the demand for money under such abnormal or temporary conditions. Or to take a case nearer home: who is unaware of the cotton prices which were so vastly enhanced two years ago and also during the first three months of this year's busy season. The average price was Rs. 325 to Rs. 350 per candy of 784lbs. There was a rise by 75 to Rs. 100. That indeed was a serious matter of financing both for exporters and consumers in the country, and when we take the fact that on an average the production of cotton comes to 40 lakhs of bales for 20 lakhs of candies an estimate of the financing required at the higher price may be easily formed, but banking and lending firms cannot cope with the demand of a temporary abnormal character of some branches of the trade. What we ought to consider is the abnormality of the extension of trade *pari passu* with the growth of banking. If the one fairly responds to the other it would be unreasonable to cry aloud. It would rather be the principle of our enterprising and well informed experts in commerce to view what may be the financial facilities and resources in proportion to the volume of trade, irrespective of any outside aid, as that may be accorded by State cash balances. It would be the counsel of perfection so to grasp the true principle for comprehending the use of money in its relation to trade as to avoid an artificial redundancy which may eventually prove a source of inflated credit and therefore of disruption of credit eventually. Otherwise it is to be feared the evil of interested alarm and ignorant panic may needlessly disturb the even course of commerce and finance. Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

August 25.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, lecturing the subject of school clinics in connection with the University Extension students summer meeting at Oxford, stated that the results of medical inspection of school children were briefly as follows:

50 per cent. suffered from disease of the teeth.

10 per cent. had defective vision. They could not see to do their lessons properly, and had to wear spectacles.

10 per cent. were personally unclean.

5 per cent. were defective in hearing.

3 per cent. had ear diseases.

5 per cent. had what were called adenoids.

1 per cent. had ringworm.

2 per cent.—that meant 120,000—suffered from tuberculosis.

10 per cent. were mal-nourished.

HINDU TEAM SELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me some space in your valuable paper.

The recent selection of the Hindu team to play at Poona next week ought to satify every well wisher of Hindu cricket. Doubless the combination now put forward to the Presidency at Poona is the best that any capable committee could possibly have selected out of the material at their disposal, and the Selection Committee is therefore to be congratulated upon their faultless seclection. I congratulate the Committee all the more for the strength displayed by them in moving out of the old groove in the method of their selection. The present and not the past reputation of each individual player seems to have right enough guided them in their selecion. They have rightly thrown out old fossils as being quite out of fashion for the present, believing probably that they had better be shelved like broken porcelain for show, rather than be taken for actual service. Who can quarrel for instance with the exclusion of Sheshachari, Date, Oghad Shanker, and even Shivram for the matter of that? Still more rightly they have thrown out the Old Captain.

This selection is not merely an accident, but one of the results of all-round activity shown this year by the authorities at he Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindus are, as it were, waking from their sleep and rubbing their eyes just to find that something is wrong somewhere, and to ascertain what it is. It is the beginning of a stir in the right direction. Last year's crushing defeat at the hands of the Parsees roused them from torpor and opend their eyes. They had in consequence a Committee appointed, to enquire into the cause of the deterioration of Hindu Cricket and to suggest remedies to overcome them. The Committee met, deliberated, and finally made their report, with the result, that special nets have been placed at the disposal of deserving cricketers, that Baloo, the famous trundler and perhaps the best Hindu cricketer, was induced to lend his services to young colts in coaching them up, that necessary changes were introduced in the constitution of the Selection Committee, that Baloo, whose knowledge and experience entitle him to the first place. In the Selection Committee and whole exclusion hitherto could on no earthly ground whatever be justified in the interests of Hindu cricket, was the for the first time admitted in the said Committee, and finally that the necessary experiment of changing the old Captain who has been too long tried and found unequal to the task, is being tried, That I say, is a move in the right direction. This is really the right beginning to revive Hindu cricket. How far and whether these changes will contribute to success is beside the question. End does not always justify the means, but means worthy of the name shall always justify themselves, and command respect of all right thinking men. These changes, I am glad to say, are not spontaneous, but the outcome of a determined effort on the part of the Hindu Gymkhana authorities to see things in their proper perspective, and to remedy the existing evils. There is much room for the improvement in other directions, and I propose to make some suggestions in my next letter. I earnestly trust, the authorities will not stop here. All that they can now claim is that they have made the right beginning. They have much ground yet to traverse, where they can push on their activities. Progress of Hindu Cricket will mostly depend upon how the leaders move.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Collection by Indians residing in Paris through Zhaveri Jesanglal Mulchand Gujerati Press Manager Bombay.	1,483	0	0
Collection by the Natives of India residing in Jangbar through Sakalchand Panachand Bombay.	400	0	0
Rai Saheb Sheth Kesarisinhji Rutlam.	531	8	0
By the Munims and clerks of Sheth Kesarisinhji Rutlam	168	8	0
Kamdar Keshavlal Himatram Poona.	26	13	0
Patel Mulji Parbhudas Bhavanagarwala Mongoke	150	0	0
Collected in Junagadh, through Administrator Junagadh.	1,270	1	0
Shah Bhaiji Nathabhai Ganjerie, under Jambusar	10	0	0
Total	4,040	14	0
Sums previously received	1,03,668	0	9
Total	1,07,708	14	9

The work of distributing old clothes received from Ahmedabad and other places is carried on through Mr. Mohanlal Govindji Manim of Mooti sha's firm and through Chhaganlal Naranbhai, a clerk of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji's firm.

This fund has also received 9 godada's from Sheth Motichand Nathubhai of Motdi Paneli through Anandji Kalyanji's firm.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN.

TENDERS TO BE ACCEPTED TO-DAY.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a recent Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

In the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the current official year sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3240 of 25th April 1913, provision has been made for the raising of a fresh loan of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Board have recently considered their financial position and find that with due regard to their probable requirements and the available cash balance, it will be necessary to raise a loan of 10 lakhs in the near future and may be necessary to borrow another 10 lakhs before the close of the current year.

The position is fully explained in the Chairman's note. The Chairman thought it would be safe to get Government sanction for a loan of 15 lakhs. The Board, however, thought it best to be on the safe side and get sanction for a loan of 20 lakhs. They do not propose to raise more than 10 lakhs just now; but they wish to be in a position to raise another 10 lakhs later in the year should unexpected circumstance so require, though they do not expect to have to do so.

The loan is required to carry out the Board's programme up to September 1914 in accordance with their sanctioned schemes. The outstanding loans of the Trust aggregate Rs. 4,74,94,000 and the annual charge for interest thereon amounts to Rs. 18,99,760. The Board are not yet in a position to determine when it will be most opportune to advertise the loan but they would like to have the formal sanction of the Government of India at a very early date to enable them to act without delay when necessary.

I am, (wrote the chairman) in these circumstances, to request that Government will be pleased to move the Government of India to accord sanction to the Trustees' raising a fresh 4 per cent. loan of Rs. 20 lakhs payable in 60 years, the first instalment of 10 lakhs, between the 1st. August and 30th September next, and the remainder, if necessary, between 1st January and 1st June 1914.

A Sinking Fund for the repayment of the loan will be set aside as required by Section 55 of Act IV of 1898, and the half-yearly payment to the Fund will be calculated on a 3 per cent. basis as usual.

The security for the loan is the Improvement Trust Estate backed by the Government guarantee contained in Section 80 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act I of 1913.

The Chairman's Minute as as follows:—

Government have sanctioned our raising 20 lakhs during the financial year 1913-14. Our brokers tell me that there will be no difficulty in placing the 20 lakhs in Fixed Deposit at over 4 per cent. for 6 months. They also feel confident that the whole 20 lakhs would be taken up at least 101, if put on the market early, and even suggested that the Board should decide next Tuesday to accept private offers at 101, to avoid delay and the possible contingency of a fall in rates. We need to reserve 3¼ lakhs for our Sinking Fund.

Resolution No. 167.—Tenders should be invited up to 12 o'clock noon, on 26th instant, for a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. As a condition of a issue of the loan the Board should under Section 55 (2) of the Act reserve and set aside Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3¼ lakhs for the investment of Sinking Funds and the rate at which the Trustees take up the Debentures so reserved should be the average rate of accepted tenders. The terms and conditions of the Debenture Loan of 1912 should apply and reference should be made to the proposed reservation by the Board of a portion of the loan. The interest should be made payable on the 1st January and 1st July of each year.

There will be a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust this evening 4 p. m.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.

SERVANT GETS TWO MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged one Shunker Sittaram, a Hindu, with stealing a gold watch and chain and currency notes for Rs. 391 belonging to his master, Mr. Dhunjishaw Merwanji, proprietor of the Napier Foundry.

The evidence was that on Friday last the accused stole the articles during his master's absence and disappeared. He was arrested on Sunday, when property of the value of Rs. 388 was found on him.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN ROMAN SOCIETY.

Prof. N. S. Takkhav, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Position of Women in Roman Society" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) this evening in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the University Extension Scheme of the Social Service League, Bombay. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A lecture was delivered on "Hygiene" by Dr. C. Coutinho at the Bombay Educational Society's School on Saturday last, the Principal presiding. The lecture was illustrated with magic lantern slides.

TROUBLES IN PORTUGUESE GOA.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED.

According to a message received by the Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, the Governor-General of Goa has received information from the Military Commander at Satary that the notorious bandit Morio was killed on the 22nd instant.

The Consul-General feels no doubt that, in view of the extinction of this outlaw and his gang who were carrying on horrible depradations in the district of Satary, Sinhor Conceiro da Costa will now be able to restore tranquillity in that fertile and prosperous region.

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ltd., CALCUTTA.

5. "Laxil."—*These laxative tablets consist of a mixture of very effective and harmless indigenous vegetable aperients, and are readily soluable in the alimentary canal. They are mild in their action.* (*Price per phial of 16 tablets As. 6.*)

6. Ptycho Papain.—*A combination of the essential antiseptic constituents of Ptycho's (Ajowan) and other aromatic plants with the well-known digestive Euzym Papain and Sodium Benzo-Borate. It is remarkably efficient in digestive disorders of children and adults. Externally—it is used in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane of any locality.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1-4.*)

7. Ext. Gulanehox Liq. Co. and Ext. Alstonia Scholain (Dilain).—*Invaluable in Chronic Fevers whether accompanied or not by enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. Exclusively made from indigenous plants and do not contain quinine in any shape. It is recommended especially to those, who from idiosyncracy or other causes cannot take quinine.* (*Price per 6 & 4 oz. phials Rs. 1 & As. 10 respectively.*)

8. Ext. Kalunghæ—Kalmegh or Indian Kreat.—(*Audrographis Painculata*) *is a bitter all round—tonic, digestive, Cholagogue and febrifuge. Highly useful in bowel and Liver Complaints, especially of children.* (*Price per 2 oz. phial As. 8.*)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

313B

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

All persons suffering from monsoon troubles caused by Wooden Almirahs are hereby advised to buy Steel ones.

STEEL ALMIRAHS are not affected by any climatic conditions; they will neither warp, swell nor crack, the doors will not stick nor get out of shape, the locks lock, neither white ants nor any vermin can get through steel.

STEEL ALMIRAHS are more sanitary than wooden ones, they are coated with enamel baked on, which presents a surface as hard and clean as glass, which can be washed with soap and water, and will not rust.

STEEL ALMIRAHS are not more expensive than wood, will not absorb moisture, are finished in Black, Olive Green, Maroon or White, with gold lines, and pack flat for transit.

STEEL ALMIRAHS are stocked in Bombay by the STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 26 FORBES STREET.

Sizes:—30 and 36 inches wide by 12, 15, 18 and 24 inches deep by 60 and 72 inches, high inside.

Prices from Rs. 48 each.

Illustrated Price List on application.

THE STEEL EQUIPMEMT COMPANY,

26, Forbes Street,

BOMBAY.

COUPON.

Whosoever presents this Coupon with an order for any size of Steel Almirah to the Steel Equipment Company, 26 Forbes Street, on or before the 10th day of Sept., 1913, will receive a Steel Waste Paper Basket, finished Oxidized Copper

FREE.

The "Bombay Chronicle," 26th August 1913.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

B. A. C. 2: beat G. I. P. 0.

The B. A. C. scored a clear victory over the G. I. P. last evening by two goals to nil. They turned out with one man short and after ten minutes play Clarke came in, and from then on they outclassed their opponents. The game was scraggy and slow, and the sixty minutes dragged on wearily. The defence of both teams played hard, but the forwards were hardly convincing. Moir, the left extreme of the B. A. C. put in some good work, and would probably have done much more had he been fed. Murray and Harwood were the goal getters for the B. A. C. the first a run by Harwood, whom Eagle allowed an uninterrupted progress to the goal, while engaged in waving his handkerchief by way of appeal for offside. Murray found the net on the second occasion. Moir receiving a pass raced down the field and centered prettily; the ball bounced of Dawson's hand to Murray who put through with his head. The brother James were not up to their usual form, but did well. The G. I. P. forwards did not seem to get going at all. Even Alcock, who has played such a consistently good game, was off colour, and hang on the ball too long, and hardly getting in any of his effective centres.

THE GAME.

The B. A. C. kicked off defending the bandstand end, and up and down play ruled for quite ten minutes. Finnigin attempted a long shot at one end, and at the other Jackson persisted on lying offside and spoiling many promising movements. Soon after Harwood picking up, sent in a centre across the goal mouth, which went a begging—Bolt putting his forwards in possession, the G. I. P. forced a corner, which, however, proved fruitless. A little later Murray gave to Harwood in an advantageous position, and the latter running through beat Dawson, with a well placed shot.

B. A. C.	1
G. I. P.	0

The lead secured by the B. A. C. tended to add a little life to the game but the enthusiasm was short lived. Patterson carrying the ball into the B. A. C. territory beat James, but dribbled into Navin's hands. At half times the scores were:—

B. A. C.	1
G. I. P.	0

On the restart, Alcock made a good run into his opponents' territory but centred poorly. Up and downs play ruled for quite a period. Then Moir placed a beautiful centre which Murray directed into the net with his head:—

B. A. C.	2
G. I. P.	0

Both teams made occasional sallies after this. Jackson coming centre-forward attempted to force the pace, but the James brothers held the G. I. P. forwards in check. The game ended.

B. A. C.	2
G. I. P.	0

The teams were:—

B. A. C.—Navin (goal); James and W. James (backs); Clarke, Finnigin and Butt (half-backs); Harwood, Templeton, Murray, Downes, Moir (forwards).

G. I. P.—Dawson (goal); Eagle, Peel (backs); Bolt, Muir and Brian (half-backs); Jackson, Patterson, Fletcher, McDonald, Alcock (forwards).

Referee: Q. M S. Ashenhurst.

LESLIE SPRINTING CUP.

The Durham Light Infantry beat the Inniskillings:—

Stead	(1)
Rennard	(2)
Kilgour	(3)

Time 14secs.

GRAHAM SHIELD.

The semi-finals in the above Shield will be played on the Cooperage on Friday, between Byculla and Manmad. Peel (backs); Bolt, Moir and Brian to charity.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

In view of the fact that the Bombay Gymkhana are sending a team it will be interesting to our local readers to know the strength of the Rugby team of the Calcutta Football Club. A correspondent writes in the "Asian":—

"Calcutta, without Thomas, may be compared to "Hamlet" without the principal character. It is the moral effect of his presence, almost as much as his consistently heavy scoring, that is of so much value to his side, who, when he is absent, cannot do themselves justice. I stated that if Thomas was unable to play against strong combinations like the West Ridings or Leicesters, the Calcutta "threes" would get few opportunities of handling the ball, and if the play behind the scrum was poor when playing against a weak team, what would happen when pitted against a powerful fifteen, is better imagined that can be described. From what I have seen of the Calcutta three-quarters, as a line, they are not exceptionally good, and they also lack a reliable fullback. Of the new "threes" Spencer is undoubtedly the best, but he has not played in the last two or three games. Calcutta have splendid forwards, and when Morrison, Armytage, F. S. Kerr, Johnson, Currey, and Horn all turn out, the eight will want some beating. The last-named, a newcomer, plays will great dash, and one or two others who joined the Club this year are also good scrummagers. Brown, the old Scotch International, would further strengthen the side, but it is doubtful if he will be able to play again. Scott-Brown and Thomas will probably be the finest pair playing at half, but the absence of **Cumberlege in the third line will be sadly missed.**"

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

(To be run on Wednesday, 27th August).

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday 25th, August, 1913.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Division 1 about 5 furlongs.

Kempion 9st. 12lbs., Paul Pry 8st., 11lbs., Lithosian 7st., 11lbs., Lumination 9st. 10lbs., Dalmatia 8st., 11lbs., Pretty Good Sort 7st., 6lbs., Polish 9st. 8lbs., Chobham 8st. 10lbs., Malmsey 7st. 5lbs., Ute 9st. 4lbs., Hoppner 8st. 9lbs., Sugar Loaf 7st., Borambil 7st. 5lbs.

Division 2.

Macann 9st. 12lbs., Starborn 8st. 9lbs., Impecunious 7st. 10 bs., Monaleen II 9st. 11lbs., Lady Anne 8st. 7lbs. Glengarry 7st. 6lbs., Madrina 9st. 7lbs., Lady Douglas 8st. 6lbs.,/ Lanceolar 7st. 4lbs., Borgie 9st. 2lbs., Lord Reay 7st. 12lbs., Eustace 7st., Russley Rose II 7st.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Divisio. I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10st. 3lbs., Guinea Mohur 8st. 3lbs., Minerva 7st. 7lbs., Thank You 9st. 12lbs., Raspberry 8st. 11b., Ream 7st. 4lbs., Baloz 9st. 4lbs., Bahlool 7st. 10lbs., Kaharaman 7st. 2lbs., Lookman 8st. 9lbs., Tolic Pasha 7st. 9lbs., British King 7st.

Division II.

Béynazeer 9st. 12lbs., Maidania 9st., Grequa 8st., Zigomar 9st. 10lbs., Shot Silk 8st. 12lbs., Grey Ghost II 8st., Tenebreuse 9st. 8lbs., Occident 8st. 11lbs., Peerage 7st. 12lbs., Best Chance 9st. 6lbs., Mathatbaig 8st. 5lbs., Lot 6st. 12lbs., Fado 9st. 2lbs., Tezab 8st. 2lbs., Beethoven 6st. 7lbs.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Monaleen II 11st. 7lbs., Rosled 9st. 7lbs., Princess IV 7st. 12lbs., Double Chin 11st. 3lbs. Iaddie 8st 12lbs., Topsail 7st. 7lbs., Airman 11st. 1lb., Boatsong 8st. 10lbs., Miller's Daughter, late Starborn 10st. 5lbs., Bellysand 8st. 8lbs., Lady Penn 7st. 7lbs., Highwood 10st. 4lbs., Portland Lad 8st. 7lbs., J. P. 7st. 7lbs.

THE ADEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Prince Charlie 11st., Occident 9st. 13lbs., Little King 9st. 11b., Castaway 10st. 13lbs., Nimar 9st. 12lbs., Fyzabad 9st., Duhallow 10st. 10lbs., The Tetrarch 9st. 9lbs., Wrack 9st., Aden 10st. 7lbs., Munsoor Beg 9st. 8lbs., Berlin Girl 8st. 11lbs., Rockbarton 10st. 4lbs., Sadee Beg 9st. 6lbs., Wait And Look 8st. 11lbs., Sir Edward 10st. 4lbs., Sidick 9st. 2lbs.

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Young Salanic 10st. 2lbs., Harry Johnson 8st. 13lbs., Black Malik 8st. 13lbs., Young Hyderi 8st. 11lbs., Mysore 8st. 9lbs., Guinea Merchant 8st. 7lbs., Haify 8st. 3lbs., Trustee 8st. 3lbs., Yungi Dunya 8st. 2lbs., Welcome 8st. 2lbs., Last Chance 8st., Solar Star 7st. 12lbs., Noor-Ul-Malik 7st. 10lbs., Mustapha 7st. 8lbs., Tulwar 7st. 5lbs., Afzur Jung 7st. 2lbs., English Mail 7st , Bund Garden 6st.

ENGLISH RACING.

DONCASTER THE ST. LEGER.

HORSES STILL LEFT IN.

(To be run on Wednesday, 10th September, 1913.)

St. Leger Stakes of £6,500, by sub. of £50 each, hit, or £5 only if dec. the last Tuesday in March, 1911, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1909; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs., nominator of winner to receive £500 out of the race; if sufficient surplus is not obtained from subscriptions to give the second at least £400, and the third at least £200, the difference to be made up by the Race Fund; New St. Leger Co. (about 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards).—344 entries.

Ambrol, Addenda, Agadir, Aghdoe, Aldegond, Amoy, Anmer, Arda, Ashore, Bachelor's Wedding, Belford, Ben Wyvis, Bictonio, Birlingham, Bit o' Rye, Boisrond, Borrovian, Boyne II, Brush By, Cabaret, Cantilever, Carlisle, Cavour, Chang, Chicken The, Chief's Right, Clodion, Coligny, Comparison, Coracle, Curragh, Denis Dear, Day Comet, Denver, Depeche, Diadumenos, Duke of York, Eager Simon, Equilibrium, Fitz Richard, Flippant, Flame of the Forest, Florissante, Frieze, Gage The, Glencairn, Golden Cloud, Halos, Harry of Hereford, Hippeastrum, Hornbeam, Hungerford, Huntress, Isolde, Jameson, Kilrock, Kingsborough, Knight of Glin, Knight's Key, Lalisa, Laoghaire, Laomedon, Le Temeraire, Laudes, Llanedyn, Louvois, L'Oiseau Lyre, Lovewood, Lundy, Magnifico, Manzanita, Marcoussis, Marietta, Meeting House, Minster Bell, Moins Cinq, Mosci Ksiaze, Mowedale, Nassau, Night Hawk, Normandy Boy, Oneck Queen c, On Ferme, Orsino, Peachick, Pendragon, Petroline, Pilliwinkie, Poulette, Poyston, Prince Christian, Puro, Quill, Rabble, Radio, Radish, Rapture, Red Ruff, Roche Noir, Rock View, Roseworthy, Sailor Collar, St. Begoe, St. Gall, St. Julian, Sandburr, Scintillator, Scoltie, Seremond, Silent Knight, Simon the Jester, Slyboots, Sondrio, Sparkes, Spean Bridge, Starboard Light, Stormy Lad, Taslett, Thorium, Trieste, Two and Six II, Umbrian (g), Vauban, Victagon, Voltaire, Waggoner The, White Magic, William of Orange, Willy Nilly, Yellow Pearl, Young Pegasus.

BOXING.

BOMB WELLS v PAT O'KEEFFE.

On August 4, at the Ring, Blackfriars road, S.E., Wells, the acknowledged heavy-weight champion of England, and Pat O'Keeffe met in a twenty-rounds contest for a purse of £350, says the "Daily Telegraph." The Irishman was giving away weight and inches, standing only 5ft. 10in. to Wells's 6ft. 2in., his weight being in the neighbourhood of 12st. to the champion's 14st. The Bombardier's natural advantages stood him in good stead, and he won before the expiration of the fifteen round. Wells was a strong favourite at 3 to 1 on, which rose in the second round to 75 to 20.

O'Keeffe at once tried rushing tactics, and endeavoured to get close, making the body his mark—presumably Wells's weak spot. In this he was thwarted by the remarkably long reach of his opponent, for whilst Wells hit with very little power, his frequent jabs with the left served to keep O'Keeffe from doing any damage.

At the end of the second round the smaller man went to his corner very flushed and seemingly rather winded, and no one thought at that stage that the affair would go so far as it did. O'Keeffe, however, showed remarkable staying powers and much determination, and this, combined with the rather feeble hitting of the Bombardier, enabled the Irishman to almost hold his own for the first eight rounds.

In the ninth Wells showed some signs of tiring; but his extra reach and his ring generalship, aided by a little clinching, enabled him to recover and again do most of the leading. When half the distance had been traversed O'Keeffe was quite as strong on his legs as his opponent, and it appeared almost certain the affair would go the full course. The twelfth round saw Wells making more use of himself, and with O'Keeffe quite willing, some rousing exchanges created a good deal of excitement.

When the two stood up for the fifteenth bout Wells had certainly secured a substantial lead, though O'Keeffe was still strong and full of boxing. This round, however, proved to be the last, for, served by his extra reach, Wells, after driving his man to the ropes with a left and right on the head, scored a right-hander fairly on the point and put his man out halfway through the round. It was not a great contest, the chief feature being the pluck of the smaller man, which enabled him to hold on long after he was apparently beaten.

SIND TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

GENERAL SHAW'S SPEECH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 25

At the conclusion of the Sind Championships Lawn Tennis Tournament, General Shaw, Commanding Karachi Brigade, addressing a very large audience said. "This year the Tournament has for the first time been thrown open to all clubs in India, Indian as well as European. The result has been a substantial increase in the number of entries and more than usual interest in the Tournament. I am glad to see that so many of our Indian friends have sportingly entered for the Tournament, and although they have not managed to reach the final stages of any of the events this year they have put up some very good games, and I am sure you will all join in wishing them better luck next time. As I have already said the entries this year have been recovered in spite of efforts on the Singles, and Men's doubles. With 24 Singles, 15 Men's Doubles, and 10 Mixed Doubles, the Committee have had their work cut out to get the matches finished during the six days allotted to the Tournament. It has meant playing in the morning as well as in the evening for most of the competitors and this has entailed some very strenuous work for some of them, but all have cheerfully submitted to their fate with smiling faces. Karachi from all accounts is rising in importance and as we do not intend to leave tennis in the background we look forward to the increased importance in the years to come for the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament."

GAMBLING ON GOCUL ASHTAMI DAY.

SEVERAL MEN FINED.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Smith charged Dullabh Chatur, a coachman, with keeping a common gaming house at 167, Old Modi Bay Street, and 22 others with gambling with cards and money.

It appeared that in consequence of information received, Inspector Smith with his men raided the house on Sunday midnight last and arrested the accused in the act of gambling. He recovered Rs. 32-8 from the ground and Rs. 96 were found on the person of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60, the second a fine of Rs. 50 as he had a previous conviction and the rest Rs. 25 each. One fourth of the fine was ordered to be paid to the informant. The moneys recovered on the ground were ordered to be confiscated.

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE vs. PATEL'S XI.

INTERESTING GAME.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA August 25.

Governors may come and Governors may go but the annual fixture at Ganeshkhind between Government House and Mr. Patel's XI will go on for ever. Mr. Framjee Patel was once the doyen of Parsee cricket in the Presidency, and it was he who originally arranged with Lord Harris to have an annual match of Government House vs. Patel's eleven. In those days Mr. Patel was a formidable cricketer himself and not infrequently did his team conquer Government House. But though time has played its part upon him he has still sufficient bone and muscle left to be able to field, and this he did yesterday although he was not equal to the willow. The match was interesting and the destinies of the opposing teams were followed with the keenest interest by a number of distinguished spectators in the Government House shamiana, including her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Wadya, and others. During the afternoon the Governor's band played some delightful selections of music and as plentiful refreshments were served while the match was in progress, nothing was wanting to complete an exceedingly pleasant day.

The primary feature of interest was the first appearance of Lord Willingdon in the field and of General Aitken too, and although both the Governor and the General were conspicuously out of luck they batted and fielded with classic correctness. His Excellency had the misfortune to be caught just as he was beginning to get set, and it was when he attempted a skier that he was caught by the alert Nowrojee off Kanga. General Aitken was also caught before he could get beyond 11, but if the truth were known the General was playing such true cricket that if Kanga had spared him he might have gone on batting for a week. Then again Capt. Goldie, A. D. C. who has been lying low for some unknown reason, entered the field for the first time with the modesty born of a great county player. He shaped handsomely for 26—not at all a bad start for his inaugural venture in Poona. He played with sound judgment and had a pretty knack of dealing with the bowling when putting a ball away or driving to the end of the field. Major Greig was out for 11. That was decidedly bad luck but it was an appreciable contribution for a start, for, if Goldie and Haughton had not stood heroically to their guns, Lord Willingdon's team might have had a different tune to play. Haughton kept the field on spring from the moment he was at the wicket. Boundaries were his strong point, and twice he slogged Commissariat to the over boundary amid uproarious applause. His distinguished career however, was cut short at 42 when Aziz bowled, him one with an outward twister which the best cricketer in the world could hardly have survived. Colonel Rosher, who will be skippering the Presidency team, had the misfortune to get run out in attempting to steal a single, and the rest did not account for much. Government House closed their innings for 123 almost on point of time, viz 6 p.m., after two hours or more interesting play.

To return to Mr. Patel's team they took the first over at ten minutes to one when the weather remained clear soft and light and a signally soft breeze favoured a splendid pitch. Wadia and Kaikani faced the bowling of Greig and Haughton. Wadia came to grief five minutes after he went to work being given l.-b.-w., but Kaikani held out for 23 in fine style. He treated the bowling with consummate ease but Greig at length dug him out of his position with a dead on. Kanga partnered Kaikani and survived for only a brief period. His Excellency caught him neatly. P. J. Chenoy, the hardened wicket-keeper was the only remaining one to get into double figures and once his bails were scattered by Greig, the fortunes of Mr. Patel's team suffered an eclipse, the rest going down like nine pins.

Present scores are:—

MR. PATEL'S TEAM.

Mr. Wadia, l.-b.-w., b Greig...	2
Mr. Kaikani b Greig	23
Mr. H. Kanga c, H. E. b Greig	10
Mr. Commissariat c, Ritson b Greig	0
Mr. Parekh c, and b Greig ...	9
Mr. S. A. Aziz b Haughton ...	4
Mr. P. Chenoy b Greig	15
Dr. Singari b Haughton	0
Mr. Nowroji not out	5
Mr. P. J. Patel st. Goldie b Greig	1
Mr. D. Nancy c, Haughton b Greig	10
Extras	4
Total	74.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Major Greig	16-4	24	5	5
Capt. Haughton ...	12...35	2	2	
Col. Rosher ...	3	16	0	0
Capt. Wilson ...	1	5	0	0

Following are the scores:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Major Greig, c Kanga b Dr. Kanga	11
General Aitken c Kanga b Dr. Kanga	3
Capt. Goldie b Aziz	26
His Excellency c Nowroji b Dr. Kanga	5
Capt. Haughton b Parekh ...	42
Capt. Ritson b Aziz	0
Col. Rosher run out	3
Mr. Colmore c Kanga b Parekh	10
Mr. Stevenson c Kanga b Parekh	9
Mr. Wilson st. Chenoy b Nowroji	6
Mr. Gibson not out.....	0
Capt. Jackson l.-b.-w., b Parekh.	4
Extras	6
Total	123.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dr. Kanga ...	14	42	3	3
Mr. Parekh ...	10	49	2	4
Mr. S. H. Aziz	7	12	1	2
Mr Commissariat	3	13	0	0
Mr. Nowroji ...	1	0	1	1

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE EMPIRE CRICKET VS. THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This Match was played on the Deccan Gymkhana ground at Poona on at 12-30 p.m. and resulted in a win for the Empire Cricket club by 11 runs. Scores:—.

EMPIRE CRICKET CLUB.

J. B. Fatterphekar, 4; S. S. Korgaogar, 5; G. L. Merchant, 0; K. B. Fatterphekar, 25; W. L. Jayakar, 3; R. R. Mahale, 7; L. A. Kothare, 0; J. B. Wadekar, 5; K. S. Trilokaykar, 8; B. V. Merchant, not out 11; G. P. Chand Lari, 0. Total, 68.

DECCAN GYMKHANA CLUB.

Khare, 5; Borge, 11; Wadekar, 1; Donde, 3; Date, 8; Deshpande, 0; Gulay, 13; Date, 2; Datar, 0; Mudliar, 6; Mulay, 3; Extras, 5; Total 57.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PATHARE PARBHU C. C.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 48 runs and 4 wickets. Scores:—

THE PATHARE PRABHU.

N. L. Jaykar, 8; B. V. Navalkar, 1; Kothare, 21; R. V. Kirtikar, 51; Trilokskar, 2; Talpade, 7; S. Anandrao, 4; Ranjit, 9; Rao, 3; S. B. Kirtikar, 2; Dhairyawan, 0; Extras, 19; Total, 127.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. R. Yervadekar, 13; G V. Kelkav, 4; B. M, Bhonsale, 41; S. G. Mehendale, 16; B. S. Bhusari, 44; S. R. Vinchuskar, 3; K .M. Powar, 33; N. R. Bhide, 6; S. N. Parekh, H. N, Parekh, and D. R. Medhekar, did not bat, Extras, 15; Total, 175.

P. Y .C. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 89 runs and 7 wickets. Scores:—

THE BOMBAY YOUNG C. CLUB.

M. A. Talpade, 0; D. B. Kirtikar, 8; H. B, Kirtikar, 7; K. V. Kamat, 2; K. G. Dhairyawan, 32; R. V. Kirtikar, 10; R. V. Kothare, 13; G. G. Bhat, 0; G. B, Dhuwoolker, 0; Y. A. Naik, 2; R. G. Vijaykar, not out, 1; Extras 9; Total 84.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. G. Mehendale, 110; L. B. Bhopatkar, 12; S. G. Godbole, 7; D. B. Deodhar, 0; B. S, Bhusari, not out, 33; rest did not bat, Extras 11; Total 173.

E. D. SASSOON & Co. C. CLUB, vs. MR. MARAGONWALLA'S C. CLUB.

A return cricket match was played on the Oval (Elphinstone College ground) on Sunday when the game resulted in a win for the former by 93 runs. Mr. M. D. Pai performed the hat trick.

E. D. SASSOON & Co., C. C, CLUB vs, MR. MARAGONWALLA'S C. C.

Nissim Misry, 7; E. Abraham, 4; N. A. Khodaji, 1; J. D'Souza, 10 ;M. D. Pai, not out, 106; M. V. Tolat, 5; A. Judah, 0; S. B. Hayeem, 1; J. Daniel, 2; M. Saul, 0; S. Ezekiel, 8; Extras 4; Totals 158.

MR. MARAGONWALLA'S C. C.

K. R. Mehta, 0; J. Guard, 9; F. Guard, 29; K. Mullanferoz, 2; P. Mogralia, 3; J. B. Amaria, 11; R. Titina, 6; R. Ashi, 0; D. Guard, 0; P. Colabawalla, not out, 1; K. Mazagonwalla, 0; Extras 4; Total 65.

BOMBAY POLICE v. BOMBAY VOL. ARTILLERY.

This game was played oh Sunday on the Oval and resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

B. V. ARTILLERY CLUB.

Heam, 2; Gravestone, 0; Forbes, 17; Barker, 12; Pavin, 3; Johnstone, 0; A. Curtis, 12; Banks, 0; Gow Thorne, 2 2; J. Hykoop, 7; E. Hykoop, 0; extras, 17; total, 72.

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Okeeffe, 26; Edwards, 0; Smith, 0; Smythe, 4; Cauty E. 17; Sargon, 3; Ferguson, 3; Jones, 3; Cauty C. and Newby, did not bat; extras, 12; total, 68.

GAMDEVI C. C. v. BANDRA C. C.

This match was played on 24th instant on the Esplanade Maidan between the Gamdevi Recreation Club and the Bandra Shree Sheewajee C. Club and resulted in the win of Gamdevi Recreation Club by an innings and 81 runs.

Scores:—

G. R. C.

S. R. Raout, 29; W. B. Pradhan, 77; G. B. Pathare, 3, not out; B. J. Mhatre, 8; G. B. Pathare, D. R. Raout, A. D. Thakur, Waman Kalgootkar, K. A. Thakur, R. H. Mantri, V. A. Munj, did not bat; extras, 14; total 131.

B. S. S. C. C.

1st Innings.

N. B. Trilokekar, 0; K. B. Mankar, 2; Varelkar, 0; L. R. Tendulkar, 0; S. G. Tendulkar, 4; S. S. Rangnekar, 0; V. V. Naik, 0; W. G. Badkar, 0; W. A. Chachad, 9; S. R. Tarkhad, 8; M. R. Tendulkar, 7; extra, 1; total, 31.

2nd Innings.

M. R. Tendulkar, 2; V. A. Chachad, 0; Y. R .Tendulkar, 2; Varelkar, 0; Trilokekar, 0; Rangnekar, 6; Naik, not out 1; Tarkhad, 0; Mankar, 0; W. G. Badkar, 2; extras, 6; total, 19.

BANKERS *vs.* COTTON TRADERS.

This match, played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday resulted in a victory for the Cotton Traders by 43 runs. Banbury for the winning team was credited with a century. Scores:—

COTTEN TRADERS.—Maclaren, 30; Beadel, 5; Banbury, 110; McCormack, 12; Begbie, 32; Reade, 46; McQueen, 3; Muller, 11; Boyagis, 11; McKee, 1; and Cochrane, not out, 4; Extras, 19; Total, 284.

BANKERS.—Kilby, 87; Cook, 32; Beemskirk, 52; Grant, 45; Dibbs, 0; Innes-Ker, 7; Murray, 2; Cole, 2; Humphreys, 1; Crichton, 0; and Milne, not out, 1; Extras, 12; total, 241.

PARSI BARONET C. C. *vs.* GANDEVI C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Gamdevi C. C. by 57 runs. Scores:—

GANDEVI C. C.—M. Guzdar, 8; M. Kapadia, 1; M. Byramjee, 40; D. Motiwala, 14; S. C. Guzdar, did not bat; M. Katruk, 14; M. Bajanj, 0; J. Vakil, 0; D. Mobedjina, 3; N. Katruk, 0; and J. Mehta, not out, 17; Extras, 6; Total, 107.

PARSI BARONET C. C.—D. N. Raja, 10; B. Fatakia, 0; B. Mehta, 5; R. Merhomji, 7; P. Pagdiwala, 5; R. Cama, 0; F. Gariwala, 3; J. Antia, 4; Masanee, 9; Limjee, 5; and P. Daruwala, not out, 2; Extras, 0; Total, 50.

BOMBAY POLICE C. C. *vs.* ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

This game was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.—De Souza, 25; Mukar, 7; R. W. DeMello, 1; Banuyan, 46; Meason, 3; Hill, 9; Twiddle, 0; Bellacuri, 2; Fonseca, not out, 6; Chanburker, 3; and Trilokekar, 1; Extras, 9; Total, 112.

BOMBAY POLICE C. C.—Paterson, 0; Edwards, 5; Walton, 4; Sungtus, 40; Smith, 31; Sargon, 3; Couts, 7; Newby, not out, 0; Bennett, 2; Penha, Miranda, did not bat; Total, 92.

BANK OF BOMBAY VS. EASTERN BANK C. C.

Played on Sunday at the Oval, and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 112 runs. Scores:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

R. P. Shroff, 43; B. L. Chodhari, 15; B. Mistry, 25; N. S. Guzder, 2; M. Trilokekar, 35; G. C. Kirtikar, 3; J. Phil St. Anne, 7; B. H. Lochhead, 21; S. Gonsalves, 0; B. A. Talpade, 0; J. Miranda not out 2; Extras, 13; Total, 166.

EASTERN BANK CLUB.

B. Rao, 27; Ghandy, 0; Mistry, 3; Kekobad, 9; Driver, 1; Wada, 4; Kaka, 1; DeSouza, 2; Rege, 0; Davis, not out, 5; Nanji, 2. Extras, nil; Total 54.

CRICKET AT DADAR.

A cricket match was played at Dadar, on Sunday last, between the New Maharashtra Cricket Club, and the Catholic Institute Cricket Club, and resulted in a win for the former by 53 runs. Scores:—

NEW MAHARASHTRA CRICKET CLUB.

Pedneker, 4; Navalkar, 7; Sabnis, 28; Aras (Capt.), 24; Mainkar, 24; Govitriker, 3; Potdar, 1; Suratkar, 0; Dalvi, 6; Vaishampayan, not out, 3; Naik, 8; Extras, 12; Total, 120.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE CRICKET CLUB.

D'Monte, 19; J. D'Mello, 0; P. Veledores, 18; J. Lobo, 7; S. J. Talati, 6; M. R, Mullan, 3; N. D'Souza, 2; Amenda, 0; S. Rodrigues, 0; D'Monte, 1; E. Mirazo, 5; A. Rodrigues, not out, 9; Visazo, 0. Extras, 6; Total 67.

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION'S C. C. C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday the 24th last, and resulted in a win for the Alfred Cricket Club by 96 runs, Scores:—

ALFRED CRICKET CLUB C. C.

S. J. Talati, 6; M. R. Mullan 3; N. M. Wankadia, 5; H. David (Capt.) 55; E. Dadachanji, 0; J. R. Samuel, 9; P. P. Shroff, 24; P. Sultan, not out, 24; Panthaki, Irani and Isaac Jacob, did not bat. Extras, 11; Total 137.

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION C. C.

Samuel Judha, 5; Samson Elisha, 2; G. M. Benjamin, 3; Elijah Ezekiel, 0; Reuben Isaac, 4; S. B. Abraham, 11; Aaron Samson, 0; Eliab Isaac, 0; Joseph Jacob, 0; M. Jacob, 8; Ezekiel Isaac, not out, 1. Extras, 7. Total, 41.

LORD STRATHCONA AT 93.

STILL IN HARNESS.

BIRTHDAY INTERVIEW.

The grand old man sat at his desk working away at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a hot August day in the heart of London. It was his 93rd birthday on August 6.

He was not driven to work by the reason which induces most people to keep at it. After 80 years of strenuous effort he has accumulated enough wealth to put him high up among the great ones of the earth. What was it, then, which kept him chained to his desk at an age when most of us would be thinking of "slippered ease"? Duty, and nothing else. Duty has been the watchword of Lord Strathcona's life. In serving himself he has served his day and generation, and that service still calls him to his post. The High Commissioner for the Canadian Dominion seemed rather surprised that a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" should take any note of the fact that he was within seven years of attaining his century of life.

"How am I celebrating my birthday?" said his lordship. "By keeping at work. I never take any notice of it in any other way. And, as it happens, to-day I have a little more work than usual to do, because it is the last of the busy part of the season."

The reply was characteristic of the man. Seated at his desk in the Victoria-street office, Lord Strathcona was surrounded with papers which claimed his attention as the representative of the great Canadian Dominion. There were few signs of age to be seen. The dark eyes flashed under the shaggy eyebrows like those of a man of 50. He talked with energy and animation of the great country whose interests he guards in the Motherland. Indeed, as Mr. Goldwin Smith once said, Lord Strathcona must be accepted as a great natural fact, like Niagara Falls or Lake Superior.

Therefore we almost lose the sense of wonder when we hear of the man of 93 receiving 2,000 guests, as he did last month on Dominion Day at the Queen's Hall. Or when, two years ago, he rushed over to Canada on business and was back again within 16 days, having in the interval travelled 10,000 miles.

TO BE GREATER THAN EVER.

"I have been connected with the Dominion for three-quarters of a century," he said. "It is a very great country now; but it is nothing to what it will become in the future. Within another quarter of a century it will have a population greater than that of the United Kingdom at the present time; perhaps even more than that. It has everything to make it a great nation.

"But it is a nation which, I feel convinced, will always remain closely and indissolubly allied to the Mother Country, both from a commercial and a sentimental point of view. There is no more loyal part of the British Empire than the Dominion of Canada. It is proud of its connection with the Empire."

"And can you tell the readers of 'The Daily Chronicle,' how to live to your age, Lord Strathcona?"

"By not thinking about old age at all" was the reply, "but just going and doing your work. Work—that is the best means of prolonging life, coupled with moderation in eating and drinking."

Throughout yesterday, messages of congratulation were pouring in to Lord Strathcona from all parts of the Empire. They came from Royalty, from the Ministers of the Dominion, from old colleagues in the work of developing Canada and from all sorts and conditions of men.

So Lord Strathcona enters his 94th year still in harness. Honours have fallen thickly upon the young Scotch lad who went out to seek his fortune, but no one can say that they have not been fully earned. He is the greatest of our Empire-builders. He is an Imperialist of the best sort. He was created a peer in 1897. He is Privy Councillor, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a D.C.L. of Oxford and Dublin, an LL.D. of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Manchester, Dublin, Queenstown Laval, Yale, Ottawa and Toronto Universities.

"JACK" JOHNSON.

TO APPEAR ON LONDON STAGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

Considerable hostility has been aroused by the announcement that "Jack" Johnson will appear at two London music-halls to-night at a salary of a thousand pounds per week.

The Manager of the halls has so far not yielded to pressure to cancel the engagement.

Johnson with his white wife and party of pugilists, motored from Folkestone to London yesterday.

WISHES TO ANSWER CRITICISMS.

LONDON, August 25.

It is announced that "Jack" Johnson's engagement has been postponed this week, as Johnson desires to answer criticisms and meet any allegations.

Messrs. SUNDARRA NARAYAN & CO.,
of Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
THE SOLE AGENTS TO
THE MYSORE TANNERY Ld.,
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BOOTS & SHOES.
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To be cleared soon to make room for the next one shortly following.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
It will pay you
To call in and Inspect
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For their Present Users are Many in the Country and they have always Extolled their Merits.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death:

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a
20	21-10
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These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
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	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150 deg. ...	5 8 0
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Bulk prices of 125 deg. oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

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To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNDEM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
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No excuse for the pale and anaemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

FREE OF COST.
CARTONS CONTAINING:
Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.
(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.
"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

AUBREY HUNT.—At Attabarrie Tea Estate, 9th Aug. to Mr. and Mrs. T. Aubrey Hunt, a son.

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 24th, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Bombay, the wife of H. Campbell, Esq., Bar-at-Law, of a son.

SHORTEN.—At Kandy, Aug. 10th, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Shorten, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDRICKS—MACDONALD.—On 11th Aug., at St. Andrew's Church, Vepery, Madras Edgar Frederick Hendricks, son of Captain W. E. Hendricks, I.S.M.D., of Ellichpur, to Grace youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Chief Mechanical Engineer and Superintendent of Reliance Foundry, Madras.

DEATH.

WISE.—At Bombay on the 23rd Aug. 1913, Arthur Langdon, aged 6 years, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wise.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Third Round: Royal Scots v. Sherwood Foresters.

Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Lighting will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Funeral Lodge Service by Lodge Rising Sun 506 S. C. in memory of the late Mr. P. R. Jeejeebhoy at Freemason's Hall, Fort, at 6-45 p.m. (St. Time).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Poona 5th Extra Meeting.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Assaye will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at 10 a.m., on the same day.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate St., 4-10.
Concert in the Cathedral High School, 9-30.
Cercle Litteraire: Annual General Elections, followed by an entertainment; Prof. J. E. Davar on "The Progress of French"; Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

Cricket Match: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return), Parsi Gymkhana Ground.
Sixth Extra Meeting at the Poona Race Course.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
American-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 26, 1913.

DR. DENISON ROSS'S DISCOVERY.

More than a passing notice is necessary to denote the high importance of the valuable historical find which was reported by Dr. Denison Ross the other day in the fascinating paper which he read before the Punjab Historical Society. The Mahomedan period of Indian history offers a strong contrast to the preceding Hindu epoch generally, but in no aspect of their respective developments is the opposition more marked, perhaps, than in the wealth of material we possess for a reconstruction of the history of the Moslem age, as against the poverty of trustworty literary records surviving from the Hindu era. And the historical works bequeathed to us by Moslem annalists are not only generally adequate, but they often perplex the student by their embarrassing quantity. It is gratifying that Mahomedans throughout the Empire are awaking to a sense of the importance of the manuscript treasures which enshrine the deeds of their ancestors. The scientific catalogues of the Bankipore and Patna libraries bear witness to this new spirit of curiosity. The activity at Aligarh seemed so powerful that it was once feared that it was too impetuous to endure. Equally welcome are the efforts of Moslem protected chiefs who are issuing old works and patronising the production of new ones. Next to His Highness the Nizam, who has commanded *inter alia* the preparation of a lexicon, the *Asaf-Loghat*, which should remain a standard work for decades to come, the Nawabs of Rampur and Tonk have shown keen appreciation of learning. The amount subscribed and the special printing press purchased for the publication of a single work of antiquity, the celebrated *Kanun Masudi*, an astronomical work of unique importance by Ab-Beruni, testify to the Moslem's laudable revival of zeal, and readiness to incur expenditure for objects of literary antiquity. In due course, where the passion for pure learning, which has but poor market value, is not diverted to other channels we may confidently look forward to a complete exhumation of the manuscript treasures which lie buried in neglected corners of the peninsula and our expectation is fortified by the happy circumstance that the Moslem is less inclined to be jealous of his unserviceable literary riches than the Brahman or the Jain. The *bhandars* of the latter are believed by competent scholars to contain much which would furnish a clue to many a knotty problem in the chronicles of early India. They are allowed to decay untouched however rather than that they should be inspected by non-Jain inquirers, who have no ends but those of history to serve. The new spirit of enquiry may be counted upon to achieve in the domain of Moslem Indian antiquity in the near future what seemed an impossible performance on the part of unaided Mahomedans in the early period of Sir Syed Ahmed's vigorous campaign for education.

Meanwhile the light which continues to be thrown from time to time by European workers in the field must be as fully availed of by indigenous researchers, as it should be widely disseminated. A discovery of this momentous nature is announced by Dr. Denison Ross. Dr. Ross needs no introduction to the Indian public, for his wide acquaintance with almost all the tongues and culture of Islam has already made his name a household word among scholars. Students will await with interest the publication of his paper, but the telegraphic summary which appeared in our columns a few days ago has aroused interest enough for us more closely to examine the nature of the find. The manuscript is a unique one. It consists of one hundred and fifty pages and dates from the sixteenth century. The original, of which it is a copy, was written in the year of the Mahomedan era which corresponds to 1206. The author claimed to be an Arab and traced his descent to one of the early Khalifs. The principal object with which the book was composed was to prepare genealogical trees of all the prophets recognised by Islam. The name of the author is Fakhrud din Mubarak. The chief contents of Mubarak's production, however, are to us of subordinate import. The great worth of the discovery consists in its preface. Mahomedan writers were wont to devote considerable pains to the prefaces or introductions to their works. Indeed, it did not seldom happen that the preface was more valuable than the body of the book itself. The language, too, of this introductory portion demanded special care on the part of the writer. Ibu Khaldun's celebrated Mukaddama is a striking classical instance. Mubarak in his preface deals with the fortunes of the Turks in Central Asia. Now it happens that, by a coincidence, we have come to know more of Central Asiatic races in about the Middle Ages, during the last decade, than is represented by the total quantum of our previous information. How far Dr Ross's discovery will supplement our knowledge derived from the recent explorations of British, German, French, Russian and Japanese scholars, in the regions of which Mubarak presumably speaks, we must wait to learn till the publication of his paper *in extenso*. It seems, however, that it confirms one point in a manner as interesting as unexpected,—the discovery of Dr. Stein, M. Pelliot, and Dr. Grummedel that the Turks, before their conversion to Islam, were mainly Buddhists. One observation which Mubarak makes is worthy of notice. We are told that a prophet is only honoured in a strange country. Mubarak lays down the contrary dictum as regards a whole community. "It is common knowledge that all races and classes when they remain among their own people and in their own country are honoured and respected, but when they go abroad they become miserable and abject. The Turks, on the contrary, while they are in their own country are merely a tribe among many tribes and enjoy no particular power or status; but when they come to a Mahomedan land, the more remote they are from their own homes and relatives the more highly they are valued and appreciated and they become Amirs and generallisimos." In an arresting passage which will be read with keen interest in this province Mubarak says: "Besides the Mussalmans, there are four classes in Turkestan—Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians and Buddhists. Most of them recognise the Creator and they know about the Prophets and those in whom we ought to believe, although they do not believe in them." This opens up a whole vista of probabilities which solidify into so many certainties when collated with the results of the Central Asian explorations. For one thing there is little question now but that for ages the Buddhists and Zoroastrians were neighbours in Mid-Asia where their mutual religious beliefs powerfully interacted. And as the Zoroastrian influence is so marked on the later or Mahayana Buddhism, it becomes clearer from Dr. Ross's manuscript where and when the impact of the two ancient faiths came about.

"NOLI ME TANGERE."

The "Westminster Gazette" in a moderate comment on the Sitapur case, in which it endorses Lord Crewe's opinion that Sir John Hewett ought to have forwarded the petition of mercy to the Supreme Government, concludes with the following paragraph:

We cannot think that in the circumstances Sir John has any right to resent the moderate criticism of his conduct which is expressed in this opinion; and if hotter things have been said in debate in the House of Commons, this also is the penalty of men in high position. We wish the Indian Civil Service to be treated with every possible respect, but the attitude which of late years the Service has come to adopt, that criticism in the House of Commons is a kind of impertience, and necessarily the outcome of ignorance and malice, must be resisted even at the risk of wounding its feelings. The theory, which some of its members seem to maintain, that all Indian affairs are a solemn mystery upon which only experts are entitled to open their mouths, has gone far to kill interest in India, and to establish a kind of terrorism among intelligent people, who give it all up in despair as a subject on which they never can know anything. Expert infallibility, however, can only be justified by results, and when the experts tell us in chorus that there is unrest and disaffection under their rule, then we must pluck up our courage to study these matters for ourselves and to express our opinions according to our lights, even though Anglo-India considers us to be foolish and ignorant.

It is refreshing to find that the danger involved in this constant assertion of the "noli me tangere" principle by the Indian Civil Service and their friends is recognised and pointed out by a representative organ of Liberal opinion like the "Westminster Gazette." We have pointed out more than once that there is no hardship to any man in being held responsible for his work, and the more often he is called upon to justify himself before the bar of public opinion, the better for him and those whose lives and interests can be so gravely affected by his interpretation of his duty. There has been a great deal of unfair comment over this Sitapur case. People who denounce in one breath the action of the members of the House of Commons, whose indignation was aroused by an extremely ugly story, unctuously congratulate themselves in the next, that the outcome of the affair is to be a change in the rules which made the scandal possible. It is perfectly clear that there would have been no such change, if there were not a few members of the House of Commons left who are not prepared to regard themselves as incompetent to deal with Indian questions. It is due to these men, and these men alone, that the matter was properly ventilated and that a reform in an admittedly unfair and undesirable procedure is to be carried out. It is quite certain that had the matter been left to their unctuous critics, nothing would ever have been heard of it, and Lieutenant-Governors might have gone on till Domesday refusing to forward petitions of mercy on the same grounds. Officialdom in this country must learn to understand that the right of Parliament to enquire into and criticise the administration of India, and to hold to account those responsible for it, does not have to arise out of any special training in, or expert knowledge of, Indian affairs, but the power to discern, by what may come to their knowledge at the time, mistakes or abuses which require correction, and in this they act in a double capacity as trustees of the British electorate and the Indian people. The civil servants of this country are their servants and no responsible and self-respecting member of Parliament could ever accept the position that he was not qualified to enquire into and criticise every possible phase of Indian affairs. It is to be regretted, in fact, in the interests of India, that so little is heard in Parliament of Indian affairs, and that so few members take more than a spasmodic interest in them. The comment of the "Westminster Gazette" is the more valuable and timely, in view of the somewhat dangerous remarks of Mr. Montagu in his Budget speech, seeming to imply that the Under-Secretary became infected, when in this country, by the continual cry of the Indian civilian to be left alone to do things in his own way. In this connection it may be pointed out that the departure, which Mr. Montagu himself made, by not dealing with the figures of Indian revenue and expenditure in his speech, was by no means so commendable as some of the journals in this country seem to suppose. We agree with an Indian contemporary, which remarks that this abandonment of an annual explanation to the House of the financial stewardship of India robs it at one stroke of a great prerogative and India of a necessary safeguard. "The only control that Parliament still maintains nominally over Indian affairs," remarks "The Indian World," "is in regard to its finance, and if that also should pass out of its hands and be reduced to less than a formal business, Parliament had better wash its hands clean of all responsibility in the governance of this country."

THE CONCORD IN BENGAL.

The public meeting held at Calcutta in aid of the sufferers from the disastrous inundations in Bengal, presided over by Lord Carmichael showed the harmonious relations which now subsist between the Government and the leaders of popular opinion in Bengal. That consummation is largely due to the genuine sympathy, coupled with broad-minded statesmanship, which it is manifestly Lord Carmichael's mission to reintroduce into the government of the eastern province. At the same time the successful meeting was an index of the popular non-official mind which responds quickly to conciliatory measures, which are not adopted as a strategic blind, or for the diplomatic purpose of tiding over an ugly exigency. The speeches of the Governor as well as of the Calcutta leaders were conceived in a spirit of single-minded compassion for the suffering ryots, and indicated not merely the lines on which co-operation between the rulers and the ruled is desiderated but the tangible fruit of such unity of policy. "We are determined" His Excellency said "that all that can be done to mitigate the suffering shall be done. Speaking for the Government, I can say, we do not shrink from our responsibility. It is our duty to try to preserve life by providing maintenance for those who are actually destitute." A sentiment still more in accord with the home-keeping meek nature of the stricken, who often prefer starvation to migration, was expressed when Lord Carmichael declared *ex cathedra*, as the Governor of Bengal: "On us lies the responsibility for putting those who have suffered into a position of being again able to win their livelihood without leaving the country to which they belong." This pronouncement must have gone to the heart of His Excellency's large audience in a province, which, perhaps of all others in India, is peculiarly tender in its love for home. For while the adventurous Madrasis migrate in their thousands to all parts of the world, British or non-British to serve as coolies, while the Punjab is to a measure depleted of its stalwart sepoys, a good number of whom find employment under the Russians in their new Asiatic dominion, and while the United Provinces furnish to the rest of India and half the Malay Peninsula domestic servants, the poor Bengali clings to his home from which neither famine nor flood succeeds in turning him out. It must have afforded moreover much gratification to the meeting that Lord Carmichael had so much to say in appreciation of the services rendered by wealthy Marwaris and student volunteers, rich in a sense of neighbourly duty. Nor could the Governor have, on his part, heard with coldness or apathy the warm eulogium to which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was moved at the spectacle of cordial and substantial assistance given by Government. "It has often been my misfortune" Mr. Banerjea said "to criticise officers of Government, but in this instance we should render unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's, and I have nothing but praise for the splendid way in which local officials have worked to save life and alleviate the distress of the people."

DAY BY DAY.

The Ablest Englishman of our time!

Mr. Harold Begbie writes the following remarkable appreciation of Sir John Hewett in a London contemporary,—having come hot with enthusiasm from an interview with the late L. G. of the United Provinces:

Sir John Hewett, admitted on all hands to have been the ablest Englishman of contemporary India, has proved his title to kingship. He has been king not merely because of the magnificence which surrounded him, not only because of the immense power he has wielded, but because he has used the considerable faculties of his mind in most kingly fashion. He has eased the burdens of milions of poor people; he has organised trade and commerce over a vast area; he has enormously increased the prosperity and well-being of his province; he has strengthened the security of civilisation; he has deepened the confidence of India in British wisdom, justice, and truth.

This must have taken even Sir John Hewett's breath away when he read it!

The Other Side of the Picture.

Mr. Begbie, however, introduces his report of the interview with a tragic picture of the average ex-Indian Satrap in retirement.

As unobtrusively as the bagman goes home to his carpet slippers warming at the fire, the great Briton who has been a king in the East returns to the blurred and niggard insignificance of private life in England.

His high-sounding title drops from him; no sentry stands guard at his gate: no gorgeous private train waits for him at the railway station; no obedient aides-de-camp jingle spurs and sword at his heels; no ministers of state announce his decrees to a crowded Council; no mighty princes crave audience of him. A London cabman insults him if he tender the legal fare.

To have been his Excellency in a vast and glorious country of three hundred millions, and to become Nobody in a little grey island of forty or fifty million is a transition sharp, complete, and withal humorous.

There is really no need for a really great man to become a Nobody on his return Home from India. Those who have been "His Excellency" generally find a place awaiting them in public life, if those who have been merely "His Honour," with good fortune only find the India Council; while others find only a suburb. It is merely that each finds his own level!

The Sitapur Case.

"The Daily Chronicle" comments as follows on the Sitapur Case:—

Sir John Hewett's action in the Sitapur murder case came in for attack and defence in the House last night. It is unfair to criticise a man severely because he adheres to the strict letter of the law. It is with the forms of the law that we have mainly to deal, but it is regrettable that a very strict point of law was allowed to interfere with the final appeal to the Indian Government in this case. A little imagination and daring might have done a great deal of good, for, we believe, it is not so much a case of guilt or innocence, but a question as to how such strictness will affect the opinion of the people as to whether the accused were given every just opportunity to prove their innocence of the crime. As Mr. Dillon pointed out last night, Sir John Hewett had it in his power to give time for the appeal to be heard by simply postponing the executions for a few days.

Museums in India and in England.

The "Madras Mail" comments on the fact that one of the most remarkable things in India is the perennial delight holiday-making crowds take in Museums, which in Western countries are generally avoided by the man in the street as dull and uninteresting collections of things which may have a use for people in search of information but none for the holiday-maker intent on enjoying himself. In England people may occasionally be seen dozing on the seats of well-known Museums and picture galleries to which admission is free, especially in the winter, but they are not in search of learning or information, but of the warmth and shelter that the institutions afford to those whose only home is the street. Mr. Edgar Thurston, to whom the Madras Museum owes so much for the splendid position which it now enjoys among such institutions in the East, once, in a public speech, gave an amusing and very graphic description of how the huge crowds of Indian visitors to the Museum, mostly women and children, by the way, on Pongul Dha do the Museum. Some ancient worthy who has observed this "Museum festival" for years constitutes himself a guide, and large crowds attach themselves to him as he moves through the building describing laconically the various exhibits. *Periga, meen*, he grunts, as he pulls his party up before the huge skeleton of the whale; *Patchi Pambu*, as he passes a jar with a green snake embalmed in spirits; *Mala Pambu*, as all gaze with awe at a gigantic python, and so on.

Cruelty to Animals.

The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during July, 1913, show that in all 502 cases, involving 586 animals, were sent up by the Society. All of these, except fifteen, resulted in fines being imposed by the magistrates. In one case an offender was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment for most unmercifully beating his animals. Out of the 586 animals, 189 were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel, and two to the Pinjrapole, as being unfit for work. During the month of July 1913, 97 horses, 229 bullocks, 38 dogs, 1 cow, one monkey, six goats, one cat, and three parrots were newly admitted in the Bai Sakarbai Hospital. Of these, 60 cured and 14 uncured horses, 204 cured and 11 uncured bullocks, 23 cured dogs, 1 cured cow, 2 cured goats and 2 cured parrots, were discharged. 183 animals and birds were also treated as out-patients during the same month.

Mortality Reutrns.

No fresh cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were reported in Bombay city during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. The total mortality during the day was 70, as against 91 of the corresponding period of last year and 86 of that of the year before. Out of 1,508 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, only five were found to be plague infected.

TURCO-BULGAR FIGHTING.

TURKISH POST ATTACKED.

BULGARS ROUTED.

COLONEL & 123 MEN PRISONERS.

RETURN OF SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANINOPLE, Aug. 24.

It is officially stated that the Bulgarians attacked the Turkish advanced post at Ortaketty, but were repulsed after a sharp engagement. The Turks captured a Colonel and 123 soldiers.

BELGRADE, Aug. 24.

The Servian Crown Prince made a ceremonious entry into the city today, at the head of ten thousand troops. The City was decorated with flags and trophies and captured Turkish and Bulgarian guns.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Alabanian town of Delvino has organised a Committee of Defence. It is resolved to resist its incorporation in the State of Albania.

TURCO-BULGAR UNDERSTANDING.

PORTE "UNWAVERING AS TO ADRIANOPLE."

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.

Owing to the firm attitude of the Powers with regard to Adrianople, the Porte is beginning to realise that a direct understanding with Bulgaria offers the best chance of exit from the present *impasse*.

Negotiations have consequently been resumed with the Bulgarian Agent in Constantinople.

It is understood that the Porte will be unwavering on the question of Adrianople, but will make other concessions.

The proposal for a direct Turco-Bulgarian understanding meets with encouragement in certain diplomatic quarters but is opposed in others.

BULGARIA'S NEW TERRITORY.

DEVASTATION CONTINUES.

SALONIKA, August 25.

Devastation of territories ceded to Bulgaria continues. Thus, the inhabitants of Strumnitza district villages, both Greek and Turkish, burned the town and thirty-two prior to withdrawing to the territory assigned to Greece. The refugees from these territories already number 128,000.

TURKISH MINISTER'S VISIT TO ADRIANOPLE.

"TO PREVENT FURTHER MILITARY IMPRUDENCES."

LONDON, August 25.

Ortakeuy, where the Bulgarians attacked the Turks, is twenty-five miles west of Adrianople.

Talaat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, has gone to Adrianople. It is variously stated that his object is to open negotiations with the Bulgarians, to prevent, further military imprudences beyond the River Maritza or the Bulgarian frontier, to ascertain the feeling of the army on the subject of the projected compromise with reference to Adrianople, and to impress on the army leaders the impossibility of longer maintaining 300,000 men in Thrace.

GREECE RE-ARMING.

NEW SHIPS AND FORTIFIED FRONTIERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM]

ATHENS, Aug. 24.

Seven classes of reservists have been dismissed from the colours.

ATHENS, Aug. 25.

Greece has already begun the work of re-arming.

The General Staff will be reconstructed, the number of divisions of the army will be increased by twelve, war material will be renewed without delay, and the new frontiers will be carefully fortified, while the navy will be strengthened by new ships, a large arsenal and coastal fortifications.

"END OF THE CRISIS."

M. PICHON ON THE SETTLEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.

Speaking in the department of Jura, yesterday, M. Pichon said everything led to the belief that we were reaching the end of the crisis which had so often caused the danger of war between the Great Powers. The need was now felt universally for assured peace.

The concerted action of Europe had ended in an unsatisfactory sort of settlement, but it sufficed, since it restored peace and did not grant excessive advantages to one side nor crushed the other. M. Pichon eulogised the services of the Triple Entente in the work of peace.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE AND MR. TATTERSAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

Sir Roper Lethbridge replies, today to Mr. Tattersal's letter in the "Times" of 16th instant, on the subject of import and excise duties in India. Sir R. Lethbridge says, "Mr. Tattersal knows as well as I that India cannot possibly afford to carry out the simultaneous abolition of import and excise duties, unless she is permitted by the Secretary of State to impose such moderate taxation on imports from, and exports to, protectionist countries outside the Empire as she may find necessary. I hope that Mr. Tattersal and his friends are now prepared to consent to this."

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS AT CAPE TOWN.

FERVENT SPEECHES ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAPE TOWN, August 25.

The banquet given to the officers of the Australian warships "Australia" and "Sydney" was remarkable for fervent speeches on Imperial unity by three prominent Dutch South Africans, Sir Nicholas de Waal, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, and Mr. Justice Kotze. They strongly combatted General Hertzog's views on Imperialism, advocating an adequate participation of South Africa in the naval defence of the Empire.

"DAILY MAIL" PRIZE.

HAWKER'S FRESH ATTEMPT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

In calm weather Hawker left Southampton in a renewed attempt to proceed round Britain by waterplane. He arrived safely at Ramsgate, being received by great crowds, and proceeded thence for Yarmouth.

AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

TO BE WITNESSED BY GENERAL CANEVA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNIA, Aug. 24.

General Caneva, late Italian commander in Tripoli, has arrived at Ischl as the guest of the Emperor, to follow the Austrain manœuvres.

ULSTER'S TROUBLES.

PROPERTY INSURED FOR 10 MILLIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the amount insured at Lloyd's against damage to property from the Civil War in Ulster is estimated at ten millions sterling.

HYDROPLANE FATALITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.

During a hydroplane race between Paris and Deauville, the aviator Montalent and his passenger were killed.

DUTCH LINER REFLOATED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

The Rotterdamsche liner Wilis has been refloated and has proceeded to Marseilles.

PUNJAB SANITATION.

CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

L.-G'S ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Punjab Sanitary Conference was opened this morning at Benmore by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Thirty-five delegates attended from different parts of the province.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in welcoming the delegates said.

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you at this conference. I do not propose to offer you much in the way of advice. I have been long away from the province. I have not had time to get into touch with the latest sanitary developments, and I cannot pay claim to any expert knowledge of the subject. But as one of your members, Colonel Popham Young, has aptly remarked in the very interesting paper he has submitted for your consideration, so far as the sanitary needs of the province are concerned, it requires no expert knowledge but merely a discerning eye and a discriminating nose to realise that their needs cannot be stated in terms of exaggeration. The object of convening this Conference is to obtain your advice as to which of those needs are most pressing and what are the most practical means of satisfying them.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

There are a number of important questions now before Government on which action has been stayed pending the result of your deliberations. We have represented at this Conference I think, most of the elements essential to the attainment of useful results. We have the expert scientists to offer us counsels of perfection. We have Indian gentlemen of position to give us glimpses of the subjects to be discussed as seen through Indian spectacles and we have capable administrators to tell us how far we can safely go in and in what manner we can lay out money with the best hope of return in the shape of help and contentment. Your deliberations will be presided over by Mr. Fenton the Presiwide knowledge of the Punjab a cute intellect, and power of searching criticism is a safeguard against your being led into pursuing any visionary or Utopian scheme.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

I have glanced, gentlemen, throughout the papers that have been submitted and am impressed by their number and variety. You have advocates among you of broad streets and bright well-ventilated dwellings; on the other hand you have reminded us that the traditional huddling together of poky little huts secures the highly prized objects of seclusion and mutual protection, and Mr. Maynard speaks feelingly of the relief of turning out of a broad sun-baked boulevard into a narrow dark and thoroughly insanitary gali. In the same way you will get from some of our medical experts most seductive pictures of the work of the doctor in charge of the travelling dispensary. You will see him moving about the country, giving health to the sick and sight to the blind, followed everywhere by a crowd of grateful patients and spreading abroad the light of science with the aid of a magic lantern. On the other hand, you have men of equal experience who declare roundly that the amount of good travelling dispensaries can do is quite out of proportion to the money spent on them. The fact that doctors disagree has proved real and it is for you, gentlemen, to express your opinion as to where the truth lies.

A NEW ERA.

Gentlemen, a new era of sanitary effort seems to be dawning in India. There are signs of a nascent interest in the subject in the Press and among the more enlightened of the educated classes. At the present moment, owing to the generosity of the Government of India, we find ourselves in the position of being able to spend something over 30 lakhs. on sanitation in the next three years. This sum includes recurring grants to the amount of 5½ lakhs per annum it is one of your duties to advise the Government how the money may best be spent. The whole sum I have mentioned might be spent many times over on improving the water-supply and drainage of our towns, but those are only two of the objects which claim your attention.

SANITATION VILLAGES AND SCHOOLS.

On the subject of rural sanitation there are I see, marked differences of opinion—not only are opinions divided as to the relative importance of rural and urban sanitation but the champions of the claims of the villages are not yet agreed as to the means necessary to attain the end they have in view. You have some interesting papers before you on the subject of sanitation in connection with schools and the expert advisers of Government have laid before you their schemes for combating the familiar scourges of the province, malaria, cholera and plague.

ADDITIONAL STAFF.

Sanitary progress necessitates additional staff and the papers you have received will have acquainted you with the scheme which is in consideration.

A second Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has been sanctioned in every large town is to have its health officer and its sanitary inspectors and the smaller municipalities shall, it is proposed, employ sanitary inspectors according to their means. All or most of these officers will have to be trained in some way or other, and one of the questions put to you relates to the courses of training which we ought to prescribe for them. The modern problems of town planning also find a place in your progamme and you will see that Colonel Popham Young boldly advocates a recognition of the right to tax unearned increment in town sites. You have therefore a great deal of ground to cover. The questions you are to discuss range from mere matters of finance and the collecting of statistics if to problems which are complicated by infinite possibilities of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It is these latter problems which call for all the sanitary of judgment. that we can command.

HOW FAR CAN WE GO?

A famous bishop once said, apropos of some question of control of public houses, that he "would rather see England free than England sober." There is a limit and in our plague operations. We have approached it more than once when you can go no further except at the cost of all that the people in their present stage of enlightment regard as safety, comfort and decency, and if you are wise you will stop before that point is reached. We have learned by repeated experience in our well meant effort that many people would much rather die in the conditions they are used to than undergo strange cures or submit to interference with their customs. That gentlemen, is an attitude that we may deplore, but cannot ignore. I will even go so far as to say that it is the first ractor that we have to reckon with. The world is full of these citadels of prejudice and superstition. They are garrisoned always by stubborn and desparate men and the only power to which they yield is the slow sap of education. To those of you who are likely to be discouraged by indifference or, hostility I would address Kiplings vogorous appeal.

"Take up the White Man's burden,
The savage wars of peace.
Fill full the mouth of famine,
And bid the sickness cease.
And when you are nearing the goal and others stupid folly bring all your work to naught remember that the folly can only be combated by education.

EDUCATION IN HYGIENE.

It is for this reason, gentlemen, that I am glad to see that the education of the people in hygiene plays such an important part in your programme. You have proposals for direct instruction in hygiene, for popular lectures and lantern demonstrations, for the erection of model dwellings and model grain, stores in the matter of model dwellings, Government has already done a good deal.

MODEL HOUSES.

We have model houses for our soldiers in Cantonment, for our policemen in our station and our police lines, for our railway employees wherever the great network of railways extends, for our school masters and for our doctors. Last, but not least, no man ever serves a sentence of imprisonment in our jails without getting a wholesome if momentary object lesson in sanitation. You are probably all of you aware of the marvellous results of housing improvements in England, but you may not know that the town of Lyallpur in our own province can boast a death rate which few English towns would not gladly exchange for their own. The founders had a free hand. They laid it out on simple and spacious.

times and the result is that the capital of our youngest district has become an object lesson to all who have eyes to see. It is perhaps, as Mr. Maynard says, in the new colonies that we have the most promising field for our ventures in town planning.

PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY.

I rejoiced to find that some of the papers submitted to you recognise the greatness of the field which is open to private philanthropy. In England, I believe I am right in saying, that that the pioneers or the health movement were almost of them private individuals, men and women, spent their fortunes and their lives in their efforts to better the condition of their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. I am well aware that in this province too, especially in the Amballa and Jullundur divisions, there are great traditions of private philanthrophy which generally takes the form of the provision of wells and rest houses for travellers. There are instances also in which wealthy gentlemen and ladies have endowed beds in hospitals or provided dispensaries for the relief of the sick. Government has always done its best to foster these traditions by making suitable recognition of benefections and I trust that the old spirit will never die out, but, gentlemen, the times demand something more than this. What we want and should like to see is a class of men and women who will give their leisure to the study of the social and hygienic problems of their country and who will work out in practice reconciliations between the demands of science and Indian customs and conditions which Government can accept and act upon. Such workers can achieve results that official efforts can hardly hope to attain. And now, gentlemen, I will leave you to your deliberations. I have put in a plea, perhaps some of you will think too strong a plea, for sympathy with the weakness and ignorance of our fellow subjects, but there is a vast field available without touching their prejudices save with the solvent of education, a field which is wide enough to absorb all the money we can afford and all the efforts we can put forth for many years to come.

After the conclusion of his address, His Honour left the conference, and the Hon. Mr. Fenton occupied the chair vacated by the Lieutenant-Governor.

In opening the Conference Mr. Fenton said that the delegates had assembled to consider practical proposals and no one should be led astray by the word "speech." They should consider and decide what practical action could be given to recommendations of the Madras Conference and advise the Local Government to take practical measures. He asked members to proceed with the business, and the first point he would ask delegates to consider was how to speak. The grant of five lakhs in three years given for rural sanitation covered the first item in the agenda.

As to the advice to be given by the Conference to the Punjab Government as to objects for which grants-in-aid should be given.

IMPROVEMENT OF FAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. A. J. Maynard, Commissioner of Rawalpindi division, moved that as the sum available for non-recurring expenditure on rural sanitation was so small, Government should be advised to devote it in the disseminating centres and in particular to the improvement of fair grounds, especially in connection with water-supply.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Major Buck said that money should be spent in selected villages in paving streets, improving drainage and repairing wells.

Mr. Shadilal said that the money allotted to rural sanitation should not be devoted to fairs. The money was meant to help villagers who lived in villages all the year round. He urged for the construction and protection of wells and the money required for fairs should be found from some other source.

Mr. C. M. King, Deputy Commissioner, suggested that the five lakhs' grant should be spent in large schemes of drainage and water-supply throughout the province. That would be going to the root of the evil.

Colonel Popham, Young, referring to Mr. King's proposal, suggested that the money should be spent in sanitary object lessons in selected areas.

Mr. Shadilal agreed with the proposal of Colonel Popham Young.

Mr. Fenton suggested that members should consider the proposals brought forward by Mr. Maynard, Mr. King and Col. Popham Young separately, and the proposal which has the support of a majority should be submitted to Government, also the other proposal.

After notes were taken, Mr. Fenton announced the result:—Model, conditions in existing villages 18 first, 6 second, 6 third; inprovement of fair grounds 10 first; 5 second, 6 third; for improvement of drainage 5 first 8 second and 6 third. Mr. Fenton said that this result would be communicated to Government.

SPECIAL SANITARY LEGISLATION.

The President said that the next subject for consideration was the necessity for legislation to enforce sanitation by penalties and to provide for the levy of a rate. He read the previous correspondence on the subject and explained facts relating to it. The question he said which the delegates had to consider was whether special legislation was necessary or whether the Districts Roads Act was sufficient to meet the requirements.

Major Buck strongly advocated fresh legislation and submitted a draft bill to the Conference for the consideration of delegates and moved the following resolution:—"That it is necessary to legislate for the improvement of village sanitation in the Punjab.

"He said that the provisions of the District Act were quite sufficient. If the regulations were framed under Section 56, fresh legislation would not be necessary.

Mr. King said that it would be intensely unpopular if the rules were framed under Section 56, and he could not get the district board to agree to it.

Mr. Maynard said that the only way to frame regulations under Section 56 was by utilising the police, but nobody would like to do that. There were other agencies such as lambardars and vaccinators, but they would be equally unpopular. He referred to the compulsory measures that were adopted for the prevention of plague when it first broke out in the Punjab, and said that notwithstanding the smallness of the area of and thoroughly reliable men that were employed for the work, Government measures were met with utmost indignation by the people. He did not support the idea of legislation.

Mr. Kitchen said that it was no use talking of legislation as legislation was dead. He suggested that advice should be given to district boards in framing regulations.

Mr. Shadilal said that there was no harm in having a small sanitary measure applicable to these villages where the people wanted it. The Hon. Mehli Shah said that the time had not come for special legislation but might be left to the people.

Col. Popham Young opposed the idea of legislation.

MAJORITY AGAINST PROPOSAL.

After a lengthy discussion in which all the delegates took part, Mr. Fenton put the question whether fresh legislation was necessary to vote and it was negatived by a majority voting against the proposal.

The next question which was put to the conference was whether it was desirable to frame regulations under Section 56 and 57 of the Districts Board Act for the promoting of sanitation in rural areas. The motion was accepted by 32 voting for and 3 against, Mr. Maynard voting with the minority.

The President then said the next question to be considered was should the regulations be applicable to necessary conditions in particular villages.

Mr. Shadilal said that the first condition in giving grants should be that the regulations framed should be applicable to the villages to which a grant is made. If villages did not want the regulations they would not get the grants.

A long discussion followed as to the applicability of the regulations to the villages.

Mr. Fenton put the following motion to the meeting which was lost: "That the regulations framed under the District Boards' Act may be applied by the district board to particular villages without the consent of the villagers."

Mr. Fenton then put the following motion to the conference. It is desirable that action should be taken more preferably under Sections 30 and 31 under the District Boards Act to provide current expenditure for villages."

After some discussion this was adopted by the conference which was adjourned at 1-30 p.m.

DEFAMATION BY CONTRACTORS.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 25.

Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day gave judgement in the case in which Hormasjee N. Merchant, Assistant Superintendent Kirkee Cantonment, charged Jaffar Baksh and Ramjee Jagpat, two contractors, with defamation. The allegation was that the two men who were contractors at Kirkee went to Col. Cadell R. F. A., President of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee while the latter was at Purandhar and told him that Mr. Merchant refused to let them see the Secretary, Kirkee Cantonment, unless he (Merchant) was paid some bribe. The hearing occupied many sittings. In His Judgement Major Leslie found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 200 each in default three months' imprisonment. Out of the fines if collected Rs. 200 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

J. B. RAILWAY.

IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 25.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have received a letter from the Secretary to the Railway Board, stating in reply to the Chamber's letter, that the Jodhpur Durbars proposals for improved means of communication are confined to the conversion of the Hyderabad-Kachman Road section of the J. B. Railway, from metre to broad gauge, and adding that information regarding any proposals which the Railway Board may receive for improvements between Kachaman Road and Delhi, will be communicated to the Chamber in due course.

MUNICIPAL SERVANT'S CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 25.

Ameerkhan Imamkhan, a Mukhaddum, formerly in the employ of the Lanovli Municipality was convicted by the District Deputy Collector of Poona of criminal breach of trust of certain money belonging to the Lanovli Municipality and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The acoused appealed to the sessions judge and the case was argued on behalf of the appellant by Mr. A. B. Setna. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Fawcett quashed the sentence of conviction and acquitted the accused.

DROWNING FATALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, AUG. 25

On Saturday the Captain and Chief Officer of the S.S. Itinda from Java with their servants and others went into the sea to bathe. There was a strong ebbtide at the time and the bathers were soon in distress. When the Captain and the Chief Officer were on the point of being carried away by waves they were just rescued by means of a rope. The Captain's servant, Julia Nova by name, sank, and his body has not yet recovered in spite of efforts on the part of the police.

FURTHER RECRUITMENT OF PROBATIONARY ENGINEERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 25.

It is said that the Secretary of State has been asked to recruit ten more probationary Assistant engineers this year. Already he has selected 23 candidates and ten more will bring the total recruitment for the year to thirty-three. This will help greatly in making up the shortage of the P. W. D. establishment in several provinces.

PRINCESS INDIRA.

QUIETLY MARRIED IN HOTEL.

BRIDEGROOM'S MOTHER PRESENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

Princess Indira and Prince Jitendra were quietly married to-day at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. The ceremonies began with the reception of the Princess into the Brahmo religion. The bridegroom arrived shortly after and the couple subsequently drove in separate cars to the registry office in Harrow Road for the civil ceremony. They then returned to the hotel where the religious ceremony according to Brahmo rites was performed in the drawing-room.

The bride was dressed in pink. The bridegroom wore a lounge suit. Only a few guests were present, those attending the bride including Sir Krishna Gupta. The bridegroom was attended by his mother, who wore Indian robes of white silk with gold embroidery.

A wedding breakfast of thirty covers followed.

The Maharani of Cooch Behar held a reception at her residence in the afternoon, after which the couple proceeded to Maidenhead, where they will begin the honeymoon, going later to Cromer.

BENGAL P. W. D. SECRETARIAT.

SANCTION OF A SECOND SECRETARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 25.

It has been felt for some time that the Public Works Secretariat duties in Bengal have increased considerably and are beyond the capacity of a single Secretary accordingly sanction has been given as a temporary measure of a second P. W. D. Secretary and Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government who will take over Waterways, Irrigation, Marine and Railways. He will also assist the Senior Chief Engineer in dealing with the building and the road Questions. It is expected that Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the subject. A scheme for undertaking a zoological survey in India is under the consideration of the supreme Government and expert opinions strongly in favour of the proposal are invited Dr. Annandale of the Indian museum will probably be invited to work out a detailed scheme.

BURMA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SEED SELECTION AND STANDARD MEASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The second day of the Burma Agricultural and Co-operative Conference was devoted to meetings of sub-committees which discussed various matters. The question of standardisation of present measures and the establishment of a single measure of capacity for all agricultural produce was discussed, and it was generally approved to have an eight gallons basket as the standard measure. The subject of seed selection was also discussed and improvements were suggested to remedy the main defects of Burma rice. Deliberations on this subject were based on a note by Mr. McKerral, Deputy Director of Agriculture, who favoured the adoption of a plan of local distributing agencies in the shape of co-operative societies.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BANKIPUR.

COMMEMORATION PARK WITH STATUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to Bankipore a movement has been set on foot by the Hon. Maharaj Bahadur of Durbhanga, the Hon. Syed Ali Imam and others to commemmorate His Excellency's visit by erecting statues of Lord and Lady Hardinge in a park called after His Excellency, and to establish a library and a cosmopolitan club. The movement has also the support of Sir Charles Bayley. An appeal for funds will soon be issued.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Government have sanctioned the V. P. C. Karachi Port Trust loan of twenty lakhs and official orders have been issued.

CHINA'S SALT REVENUE.

VIOLATION OF LOAN AGREEMENT.

POWERS' DEMAND,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, Aug. 25.

In consequence of complaints by Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of Salt Revenue, regarding the obstructive tactics of the Ministry of Finance in the collection of salt revenues on which the Five Power Loan is secured, the Ministers of the Five Powers have held a meeting and have deputed two Ministers to interview the acting Minister of Finance, with a view to arrage a closer adherence to the terms of the loan agreement.

CLOSE OF TANJORE CONFERENCE.

OFFICIALS AND POPULAR ASSEMBLIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SHIYALI, Aug. 25.

The Tanjore District Conference concluded last night.

Of the several resolutions passed, the more important ones related to self-governing bodies and land assessment. The policy of land assessment was criticised by Mr. T. Rangachariar of Madras, who characterised it as most injurious to the progress of agriculture and destructive of landholders' prosperity. He condemned, in a lengthy speech, the ever-dreaded periodical invasion of settlement officers.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanujachar and others spoke on the Cauvery reservoir project at Kannambadi, which was viewed by the public with great apprehension.

Rao Sahib Subramanyaier, retired Executive Engineer, Hon. Chidambaranath Modeliar, Mahadevasastri, retired Engineer of Mysore, and others said that Tanjore was purely dependent on the Cauvery and had no tank irrigation. The greatness of Tanjore was entirely dependent on the Cauvery whose resources should not be crippled.

The resolution regarding the separation of executive and judicial function was proposed by the President.

In concluding the proceedings, Mr. Madhava, Rao remarked that it was a source of great pleasure to them all that the deliberations were conducted with great intelligence, moderation and restraint. The Conference was a success. It reminded him of the Representative Assembly in Mysore and the Popular Assembly in Travancore. The Mysore assembly was brought into existence by that great friend of popular Government Dewan Rangacharlu. The originator was an official, the Dewan of a State. The people represented grievances before the highest officer supported by heads of departments. The Tanjore Conference was a people's movement.

Mr. Madhava Rao concluded by saying the Collector of the district would not have done better if he had acquainted himself with the local wants by attending the conference and Mr. Montagu would have been greatly benefited by a visit to such a Conference where highly placed people spent their leisure money and resources for the betterment of their low placed brethren. Mr. Madhava Rao regretted the Anglo-Indian press attributed motives to elected representatives. He congratulated the Hon. Mr. Modeliar on his public spirit.

A district standing committee was then formed with Mr. Madhava Rao as president, the Hon. Mr. Ramanujachari as vice-president and Mr. Dorasamier as secretary.

The next Conference will be held at Mayavaram. In proposing thanks to the president, Mr. N. K. Ramaswamier gave a well deserved compliment to Mr. G. Subrahama Iyer of Madras, the redoubtable patriot of South India who inspired and started public life. The Conference then dispersed.

BLACK-WATER FEVER IN MADRAS.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN COFFEE PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The death occurred last night at the General Hospital, Madras, from black-water fever, after a short but very severe illness, of Mr. William Wight, the well-known coffee planter of the Shevaroys. The deceased who was only 43 years of age served in the South African War with Lumsden's Horse and was awarded the Queen's medal with three clasps. He leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dean of Madras and one child. The interment takes place at St. Mary's cemetery this afternoon.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE IN BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

It is said that in connection with the Behar University a Sanskrit college for the study of Sanskrit and Hindu philosophy will be established.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO ANGLO-INDIAN GIRLS' HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 25.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by an A.D.C., paid an informal visit to the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home this morning.

Her Excellency was met at the entrance by Mr. Mountford and the lady in charge. The children of the school who looked neat and smart were drawn up in one of the classes, which was decorated with flags and bunting, and they sang an ode of welcome.

A programme of songs, duets and kindergarten was then gone through and finally Her Excellency looked at the needlework, drawings, and paintings done by the girls, which she appreciated very much.

An address which ran as follows was then read by one of the pupils:—Your Excellency,—May I be permitted to express the grateful thanks of all present for the honour and great favour which your gracious presence and kindly interest confers on us to-day, which will ever remain as a red-letter day in the history of this institution?

We shall never forget that in the midst of so many pressing claims on your attention, you found time to grant an hour of unalloyed pleasure to the orphans of the Anglo-Indian Home in Poona.

An anthem "Now to the Lord" was then sung by all the pupils of the school.

Before leaving Her Excellency was presented with a beautiful bouquet by one of the children.

Lady Willingdon was also shown round the building, and Her Excellency expressed pleasure with the general arrangements and management of the school.

As Her Excellency was leaving, the pupils of the Home who were drawn in a line in the gallery of the institution sang "Rule Brittania," at the same time waving flags.

EUROPEAN FINED FOR ASSAULT

KNOCKING OUT MILKMAN'S TEETH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Guider changed John Vernon Hildreth, an assistant in His Majesty's Mint, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ramchunder Madan, a Purdeshi milkman, by knocking out three of his teeth with his fist.

The evidence was that on the 23rd instant, the complainant went to Kamal Mansions, Colaba, and knocked at the accused's front door on the second floor. The accused asked him why he did not come by the back door, when the complainant told him to take the milk if he wanted it. Thereupon the accused struck the complainants with his fist knocking out three of his teeth and injuring two others.

The defence was that the complainant was asked to come by the back door as the tenants resented the servants using the front staircase. On the present occasion when he spoke to the complainant, the latter replied in very insolent terms and refused to give him milk. He (the accused) thereupon stood on the top of the staircase and told the complainant that he would not let him go down unless he got his milk. On that the complainant threatened to push the accused down the stairs and also abused him. On this sudden provocation and in self-defence he gave him two blows.

His Worship having regard to all the circumstances of the case convicted the accused, observing that the assault was not justified and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 60, out of which Rs. 45 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ECHO OF CANNANORE TRIAL.

CAPT. SPITTA MEMORIALISES GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Captain J. C. Spitta, who was tried and sentenced by court-martial at Cannore, has submitted a lengthly memorial to the Government of India for a reconsideration of his case, and for forwarding the same to the Secretary to State.

MAYO ORPHANEGE SCHOOL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 25.

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge visited the Mayo Orphange School on Saturday August 23. Her Excellency was met by the Committee and the Bishop of Lahore and spent about an hour inspecting the school.

HELP FOR BURDWAN SUFFERERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Burdwan floods are exciting sympathy from all quarters; from Gangtok the Maharaj-Kumar has sent Rs. 50 for the relief of the sufferers and a subscription is being started by the local doctor.

RICH LADY'S TWO WILLS.

STRANGE INQUEST STORY OF DELUSIONS.

A strange case of an aged lady's delusions was investigated at Kensington on August 7, when an inquest was held on Charlotte Rebecca Fowle, aged 74, of Blenheim-crescent, Notting Hill, the widow of an independent gentleman, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Douglas Stuart White, a Southsea solicitor, a son-in-law of the deceased, said he thought she would be worth about £40,000. She made a will in 1907, in which he was left £1,000, his three cousins were left £500 each, Ada Hiscock (deceased's maid) an annuity of £52 a year and £450, and witness's wife the interest in the remainder of the money.

Another will, dated July 1, 1912, revoked the 1907 will, and bequeathed all the money and testator's house to her doctor, Dr. W. J. Cameron, and his wife.

Witness thought Mrs. Fowle had not been in her right mind for years, although he had not seen her for 20 years. She had made extraordinary statements, and had even declared that he (witness) had been in Dartmoor for forgery and poisoning. He did not think she was capable of making a will in July of last year.

REFUSAL TO SEE DAUGHTER.

Mrs. White, the daughter, said she had not seen her mother for ten years before last Friday. Her letters were always affectionate.

Witness had often proposed to go to see her mother, but the latter always replied that her health was too precarious to allow her to see anyone.

Ada Hiscock, deceased's maid, said Mrs. Fowle was partially paralysed in 1897, and had been an invalid since.

Five years ago deceased called in Dr. Cameron, who remained in attendance until two months ago, when she gave him up because she said someone had told her that he was a mesmerist.

For the last three years deceased had not always been responsible for what she said.

During the last two years the letters which came for deceased had, by her own instructions and those of Dr. Cameron, been handed over to Dr. Cameron, deceased took a large quantity of eau-descarmes.

Questioned further as to the deceased's delusions, witness said she had been under the impression for a long time that Mrs. White, her daughter, was dead, and that her husband, Mr. White, was in prison.

A DELUSION.

Dr. Wm. John Cameron, of Balham Park-road, said deceased had been a patient of his for five years. He last saw her about June 8. He had prescribed tablets to induce sleep. As to "delusions," the only one he had noticed was that deceased had a fixed notion that her daughter was dead.

It was at deceased's own request that letters from her daughter were not given to her, because one letter announcing an illness which Mrs. White had suffered had greatly upset her. Deceased showed some bitterness against her daughter on this account, and this witness regarded as a sign of mental weakness. Deceased paid him a guinea in cash for each visit.

Dr. Cameron said he witnessed the will in which Mrs. Fowle left everything to him except £10. He thought that was only one of the deceased's little whims.

This statement was received with laughter from the jury and some spectators in court.

Mr. Kingsbury (representing Mrs. White): Did you think it was another of her delusions?—No; I thought it was a joke. I was quite prepared to hear that there was another will.

Mr. Kingsbury: On May 2 this year did you have a transfer of a large number of share certificates on the Great Western Railway to the total of £3,024?—Yes.

Was that a whim?—No; she had conferred with her bankers, and I thought that it would annul the will.

Have you possession of all her certificates?—Yes.

Dr. B. H. Spilsbury, the Home Office pathologist, said the cause of death was heart failure due to degeneration of the heart muscles, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

RUSSIAN CHEMIST'S SAD STORY.

Ivan Paperno, 61, a Russian chemist, of Rilay-street, Islington, was charged on remand, before Mr. Chester Jones, at North London, with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into the River Lea at Springfield Part.

On July 29, James Walker, a compositor, of Lenthall-road, Dalston, was rowing on the Lea when he saw the man struggling in the water. He then disappeared from view, and Walker dived from the boat and rescued him in an unconscious condition.

Prisoner told a pathetic story in the dock. He could, he said, speak six languages, but had been unable to get employment, though others with fewer accomplishments succeeded. He wished therefore to die an honest man.

Through the publicity given to the case last week several firms and individuals have sent money for the man, and promised employment.

On promising not to repeat the offence he was discharged, Mr. Whait, the court missionary, undertaking to assist him.

The offices of the Burma Railways Company were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Willcocks.

SIR E. CARSON'S TOUR.

ANTI-HOME RULE PROGRAMME.

INSURANCES BY FIRMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 25.

The latest arrangements show that the coming tour of Sir Edward in Ulster will consist largely of a series of inspections of Ulster volunteer corps.

The meeting of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party, at Belfast, next month will be followed by a six days' session of the Ulster Unionist Council, to make final preparations for the establishment of a provisional Government for Ulster immediately Home Rule becomes law.

Hitherto insurances have mainly been effected by large firms and property owners, but small owners are now following suit.

MR. ABBOTT AT BANGALORE.

VISIT TO RAILWAY COLONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25.

Mr. Abbott left for Bangalore yesterday.

On Saturday evening he visited their Lallaguda Railway colony where Mr. Hosken, Acting Loco Superintendent, presided at a meeting held to welcome him

Mr. Hosken remarked that from 17 years' experience in the country he had found the Anglo-Indian very encouraging to work with and they made good volunteers, but he thought they lacked confidence in themselves and suffered from a sort of touchiness or looking out for insults or slights which were never intended, but he admitted that their book-learning was better than that of the average man of the same standing brought out from Home.

In the course of his reply Mr. Abbott assured the audience that the grievances will be looked into and remedied and outlined the policy of the League in that direction.

About two hundred members have joined the League in the last three days in Hyderabad.

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

Mr. Abbott, who arrived in Bangalore to-day, pays his respects to the Maharaja of Mysore and called at the Residency. He is to be accorded a public reception by the Anglo-Indian community at the Bowring Institute and a special entertainment on Wednesday.

AN EXAMINATION FRAUD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

The Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore has disposed of a case of cheating and false personation at the Matriculation examation of Allahabad Univtrsity held in March last in Cawnpore. The prosecution alleged that one Abdul Majid of Fatehpore enterted his name for examination at the Cawnpore centre, but one Liakut Hussain, a clerk in the Dis- Abdul Majid at the at the examina- Abdul Majid maintained that he himself sat for examination, but was unabl to answer in court although he had previously answered them fairly well. The Joint Magistrate convicted both Liakut Hossain for impresonation and Abdul Majid for abetting him and each received a sentence of three months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. Among the witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution were Mr. Yusuf Ali, Collector of Fatehpore, and Revd. M. S. Douglas, Principal of the Christ Church College, who was in charge of matriculation examination at the Cawnpore centre.

BURMA BANK CASE.

EX-DIRECTOR RELEASED FROM GOAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

S. A. Mower late Director, Bank of Burma, whose appeal against the sentence of eighteen months rigorous imprisonment which was passed on him by Mr. Justice Toomey on his conviction of fraud in connection with the recent Bank of Burma Case, at the April Sessions of the Chief Court, was released to-day, owing to serious illness, after undergoing two months' and four days' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The deaths are announced of Lord Lawrence and the French General Negrier.

The death is announced of Major W. Bridges Webb.

Mr. W. Bridges Webb (Major, Hon. Artillery Company, London) was the head of Dewar and Webb, a director of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. and Chairman of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. He was a member of the Tariff Commission.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

A CURE FOR LEGISLATIVE ANÆMIA.

The demand for a subordinate Parliament to deal with Scottish affairs on Scotish soil and according to Scottish ideas is no longer, if one may use the cant phrases, "in the air," but within "the pale of practical politics," writes Sir Edward Parrott in the "Daily News." Federalism is now a tenet of Liberalism, and the Prime Minister has repeatedly declared that Irish Home Rule must be regarded as the first step towards a federalised system for the British Isles. In less than a year Ireland will take over the control of her own destinies, and the way will be clear for Scottish Home Rule. On May 30 of the present year a tentative Scottish Home Rule Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 45 (204 to 159). The Liberal Party is thus "thirled" (to use the Scottish expression to Scottish Home Rule by principle and by actual declaration.

It is to be feared that English Liberals see no particular urgency in Scotland's claim for early consideration, and that they are in no particular hurry to deprive themselves of that bulwark of Liberal support which comes from the Northern kingdom. The purpose of this brief article is to demonstrate that Scotland cannot afford to wait indefinitely for her Parliament, and that delay in giving her a paralled boon to Irland is fraught with national danger even under a Liberal regime.

SCOTLAND'S NEEDS.

Scottish Liberals can easily demonstrate that Scotland sufferers from legislative anæmia, due to inadequate time, knowledge, and sympathy on the part of the composite House at Westminster. She is a predominantly Liberal country, and is essentially "the land of the lead" as regards her political opinions. When a Liberal Government is in power, the loyalty of our Scottish members to Liberalism forbids them to exercise Parliamentary methods of duress for the purpose of extracting from an embarrassed Cabinet the inordinately large proportion o ftime which is necessary to Scotland's needs. According to strict arithmetical proportion, Scotland, with her 72 members, is only entitled to about one-ninth of Parlimentary time, leaving out of account all Imperial affairs. She does not get one-ninth but even if she did, the necessary Scottish legislation would be starved and stunted. The fact is that even under the most favourable conditions a composite House of Commons cannot possibly spare the time to do Scotland legislative justice.

Under a Tory Government Scotland's condition is miserable in the extreme. A Government is then in power to which she is constitutionally antagonistic, and the legislation, such as it is, simply embodies the views of a minority of the Scottish people Under Toryism the authentic voice of Scotland is not heard at all, and the Parliamentary heads of Scottish administration wield power purely derived from England. In 1904, under the last Tory Administration the only piece of purely Scottish legislation which found its way to the Statute Book was an Act for the Preservation of the St. Kilda Wren!

NO ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

Not only does Scotland suffer from legislative anæmia, but she is afflicted with an almost entire paralysis of control over her administrative departments. Four years after his departure for England James VI. delivered himself as follows: "Here I sit and govern Scotland with my pen; I write, and it is done, and by a clerk in Parliament I govern Scotland now." No better description of the state of Scottish administration at the present time could be penned. The Secretary for Scotland is, in the language of comic opera, the Pooh Bah of the kingdom, the Lord High Everything Else. He had to do the work of two or three English Ministers, and the task is utterly beyond the powers of a single human being, however notable his ability and industry. I shall be very much surprised if Mr. McKinnon Wood does not confess as much at the Home Rule meeting in Edinburgh in November next, when he is to give Ministerial approval to the movement. The result is that Scotland is run by an almost controlled bureaucracy which is practically independent of Parliamentary control and is proof against the salutary discipline of effective public opinion. Of course, the most glaring example is that of the Scotch Education Department, which is established at Dover House, some 400 miles from the capital of the country which it administers! Almost every week we see the absurd spectacle of educational deputations proceeding to London to interview Sir John Struthers.

WASTAGE OF POPULATION.

Let us turn for a moment to the social side of the question. It is a lamentable fact that Scotland is bleeding white under present conditions. Every week in the season ship loads of the best thew and sinew in Scotland leave her shores. Since 1905 Scotland's loss by emigration actually exceeds that of Ireland. In 1910 no fewer than 58,384 Scottish people abandoned the land of their birth. At the present moment Scotland contains fewer cultivators of the soil than any other country in Europe. Denmark with half the area and a little more than half the population, with a worse soil and a somewhat similar climate, has 510,000 agricultural workers, while Scotland has but 260,000. Every year more and more Scottish land goes out of cultivation, and unless something is done, and done speedily, Scotland, outside the coal and iron area, bids fair to become little more than a vast game preserve.

Scottish Liberals do not assert that small holdings will stop the tide of emigration altogether, but they do say that a career for Scottish cultivators in Scotland will do much to stem the tide. We have our Small Holders' Act, it is true, but the hostility of landlords (with a few bright exceptions), the inadequacy of funds and staff in the administrative department, and, above all, the lack of opportunity for stimulation by incessant and vigorous Parliamentary criticism makes the provision of small holdings a painfully slow process. The land problem in Scotland is so complicated and so utterly unlike that of England that only a Scottish Parliament can adequately deal with it. The same is true of our housing problem. It is said that no fewer than 47 per cent. of four people live in one-roomed houses.

Scotland needs a renaissance and Scottish Liberals believe that a Scottish Parliament will accomplish it. They believe that a Scottish Parliament will give Scotland legislation, more carefully considered, better in quality and better adapted to her needs, as well as more economical and efficient administration. They believe, with De Tocqueville, that a centre of vigorous political activity in their midst will react on the intellectual life of the land and produce a new birth in literature, art, and science.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

IMPORTANT MADRAS SCHEME.

Early in January this year, the Madras Government inaugurated an important scheme for the prevention of cholera epidemics in the Presidency, writes the *Madras Mail*. The chief feature of this scheme was the conservation of rural water supplies, by the protection of village wells from pollution, but, besides this, a number of proposals by Captain W. A. Justice, I.M.S., the Sanitary Commissioner, were approved. Captain Justice suggested the more extended employment of Sanitary Inspectors in preventing and checking outbreaks, and Government, while depreating their employment for general purposes, owing to the risk that they might misuse their position in such a way as to harass ignorant villagers, recognised that agencies of this description would be of value in checking severe outbreaks. In the opinion of Government, the most suitable form which such assistance could take would be the creation of a small reserve of Sanitary Inspectors, capable of being thrown into any local area suffering from a sharp visitation of cholera. The Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner were accordingly requested to draw up proposals to give effect to Government's scheme, and orders on these proposals have now been passed. They have, accordingly, ordered the construction of the two parties as at first proposed on a temporary and experimental basis, for a period of three years, and the cost involved will be come by Provincial funds. A provision of Rs. 12,000 has already been made in this year's Budget, and this will meet the expenditure in the current year. Both the parties will be under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, so that, if need be, he may send both of them to the same area. Government have, however, no objection to a detachment being put under the direct orders of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for any special purpose.

COMPASSIONATE JUDGE.

A merciful course was taken by Mr. Allan Lawrie at London Sessions in the case of Patrick O'Grady, 25, carriage cleaner, whom he sentenced to three months' hard labour for theft.

It was stated that the prisoner recently married a girl. His wages were only 22s. a week, and poverty caused him to commit the theft.

After he had been removed to the cells, his aunt tearfully informed the judge that his child was dying, and she asked that he might have an opportunity of seeing the "little mite" for the last time.

His lordship thereupon ordered the prisoner to be brought back. "You may go and see your sick child," he said. "I withdraw the sentence and release you to come up for judgment a fortnight hence. I will not say what I shall do with you then."

"Thank you, sir," exchaimed the young father, with tears in his eyes.

NEW HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

Mr. Robert Collier, of New York, has built a hydro-aeroplane—a flying-boat, he calls it—weighing nearly a ton; and the preliminary trials have been so successful, according to reports from the scene of action, that the question of attempting to cross the Atlantic has been raised.

Frank Coffyn was the aviator who tested the machine off Marble Head Neck, Massachusetts, and his mechanic confirms his statement that everything has proved quite satisfactory.

Although Mr. Collier has denied any intention of attempting a Transatlantic flight, it is said by his friends that the craft will make a very long trip after minor alterations have been completed. The boat is the largest aircraft in existence, The engine weighs 700lb., and developed to-day something better than 225 h.p. About eighty-five miles an hour was made when the highest speed was developed, and while the machine was driven over the surface of the bay before taking the air the indicator registered fifty miles an hour.

KIRKEE DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 200 EACH.

COMPLAINANT TO BE COMPENSATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 25.

In delivering judgment in the Kirkee defamation case to-day, the Magistrate said:—

The complainant? who is the Assistant Superintendent at the Kirkee Cantonmtnt, accuses the two accused mentioned above of having gone to Purandhar in May last, and there defamed him to Colonel Cadell by stating to him that he (the complainant) took bribes, etc.

I consider that the following four points arise for determination: (1) Did the two accused make alleged defamatory remarks concerning the complainant to Colonel Cadell at Purandhar? (2) Were these alleged statements defamatory? (3) If so, do they fall within any of the exceptions to sect. 499 I.P.C.? (4) Have the accused established the truth of their alleged statement concerning the complainant?

As regards (1), both the accused admit having dont so. Colonel Cadell in his evidence confirms their statement. The answer is therefore in the affirmative.

As regards (2), I find that the accusation is highly defamatory and likely to ruin complainant unless proved false.

As regards (3), I am of opinion that the two accused cannot benefit from any exception to section 499, I.P.C., for to my mind, the simple reason that they did not allege wrongs from the complainant's immediate superior officer, Major Stewart, Cantonment Magitsrate of Kirkee, who in the evidence clearly states that he has on several occasions interviewed both the accused, both in his office and also in the bazaar and who, therefore, in so stating quite gives the lie to the allegation of the accused that they could not approach him except through the complainant.

IMPUTATION AGAINST MAJOR STEWART.

I, therefore, consider that the above shows malice on the part of both the accused in that they hoped to cause injury to the complainant without giving his (complainant's) superior officer an opportunity of first enquiring into the offences of which they were accusing an official serving under him, who would from the nature of his duties and position is far more capable of enquiring into them than an officer some 30 miles away. I can, in no way, accept the accused's suggestion, made through their counsel, that Major Stewart only acts on the recommendations of his subordinates. It is too preposterous and in my opinion insulting when Major Stewart's position and standing are taken into consideration.

As regards (4), I find the accused have not established the truth of their allegations agains the complainant. His opinion I have formed from a very careful study of the evidence for the defence, combined with close scrutiny of the demeanour of what is in my estimation in this case of far greater value and weight. A close scruitiny of the demeanour of the defence witness both as regards the manner in which their evidence was given and also their position and standing.

RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

The accusation against the complainant is in my opinion the result of conspiracy amongst some of the disaffected inhabitants of Kirket, made with the object of getting rid on an official who in the defence's own showing is strict in the performance of his duties.

An official serving under the Cantonment Committee of any station cannot be popular with all and every one, and at the same time do his duty by that Cantonment. An experience of 7 years as Secretary of the Cantonment Committee has convinced me of the above, and if the Secretary cannot be so, how much more his subordinates?

I convict both the accused of the offence charged against them. I consider a deterrent sentence necessary as a warning to others.

I sentence each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default each to three months' simple imprisonment; out of the fine, if recovered direct, that Rs. 200 be paid to the complainant as compensation for injury and loss of costs to him on account of Court fees.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S PROPOSAL.

EXTRA MAIL TO KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, August 25.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government stating that in view of the suggestion made in the press for two direct mails a week from London, the Chamber would welcome another weekly mail provided the extra mail steamer came to Karachi.

DECAY OF MANNERS.

MR. ARCHER ON LORD ROSEBERY'S LAMENT.

The word "decay" is of all words in the language that which reasonable people ought to regard with most suspicion, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News." It is a bumptious, irrepressible word, for ever thrusting itself forward, especially when we are, mentally, a little run down. When we find it at the tip of our tongue or our pen, we will always do well to pull up and question it very carefully before we let it pass. If Lord Rosebery had taken this precaution before he addressed the boys of Guildford Grammar School the other day I wonder whether he would have committed himself to the opinion that "there had been a decay of manners, not only in England and Scotland, but all over the world"? It is true that he can call a cloud of witnesses for there never was a time when manners were not decaying. We may be quite sure that Adam, before he gave up the ghost, lamented the slangy irreverence of his great-great-grandsons, and that Shem, Ham, and Japhet, in their later years, were loud in praise of the exquisite polish that prevailed before the Flood. I am far from ranking Lord Rosebery among the patriarchs; but the fact that he is repeating the plaint of the patriarchs of all time can scarcely be said to strengthen his case.

Speaking at a Tudor Grammar School, he took as his text the "humility, courtesy, and good manners" inculcated by the statutes of the institution.

Why (he asked) did those men of the early 17th century emphasise courtesy and good manners? He took it that it was for two reasons. First, they were models themselves of courtesy and good manners—the men of the 17th century were, he suspected, the greater breed of Englishmen ever produced—and secondly, because they realised the enormous importance of courtesy and good manners in the common transactions of life.

I should be curious to know on what evidence Lord Rosebery sets up the men of the early 17th century as "models of courtesy and good manners." They have been praised for nearly everything else under the sun, but not hitherto, so far as I am aware, for this.

AGE OF SHAKESPEARE.

Without raking up "scandal about Queen Elizabeth," have we not a good deal of evidence that neither her own manners nor those of her courtiers were all that could be desired? At the court of her successor, unless it is much maligned, the manners were only a shade less deplorbale than the morals; and in neither respect does the British Solomon himself seem to have set a bright example. I am not referring to the fact that conversation was, according to our standards, extremely coarse; that is more or less a matter of convention, and another age may perhaps witness a revolt against our prudery. What I suggest is that, setting aside all question of "prunes and prisms," there seems to have been an essential rawness and even brutality in the manners of that period which cannot be explained away. Let us remember that within a stone's throw of Shakespeare's Globe there were bull-baiting and bear-baiting rings, and that these were the favourite sports, not only of the "lewd" populace, but of the aristocracy.

And, talking of Shakespeare, what is the evidence of his plays on this point? He is out and away the humanest, the least brutal, playwright of his time; but can we set up his works as a school of manners? Antonio, in "The Merchant of Venice," is evidently intended to pass as a Sir Charles Grandison of the period; but his conduct to Shylock is wholly indefensible; and as for that "agreeable rattle" Gratiano, what is he but an intolerable cad? The manners of Hamlet towards Polonius and Ophelia are no doubt affected by his assumption of madness; but one sees no reason why he should not have gone mad politely. Or rather, the reason lies, not in the nature of things, but precisely in the manners of the period. One of the charms of "As You Like It" is that the manners of the characters who can be expected to have any are exceptionally good; but Benedick and Beatrice—what does Lord Rosebery think of their graceful badinage? Does it not belong to the manners of an age which has barely emerged from barbarism?

COMMONWEALTH AND RESTORATION.

No one, I presume, will set up either the Commonwealth or the Restoration as periods of conspicuous refinement. The Restoration drama is not merely gross in externals, but absolutely lacking in that fundamental humanity without which even the highest surface polish is but as the sheen on a whited sepulchre. The eighteenth century, no doubt, brought a marked improvement in manners; yet, when we look into it at all closely, we find, under a veneer of formalism, an astonishing amount of selfishness, rudeness, callousness and coarseness. Can anyone say that the manners depicted by Fielding, by Richardson, or even by Fanny Burney, are really good manners? Which of us would like to return to the age of Hogarth? Throughout the century, indeed, we can trace a steady advance; yet it would certainly not be difficult to find many contemporary lamentations over their decay.

The novels of Jane Austen depict a period of rapid change for the better. All her sympathetic personages, almost without exception, are essentially well-mannered people; but how they stand out from their environment! Even people (as s e would say) of "good fortune" and position are constantly guilty of vulgarities at which one of Mr. Wells's cockneys would blush. Indeed, it is a substantial drawback to one's pleasure in reading her books to have to suffer in sympathy with Elinor Dashwood, Elizabeth Bennett, and Catharine Morland, when those around them, and sometimes those dear to them, fall into some unpardonable breach of tact, temper or taste. What a satire on the manners of the day is Mr. Collins!—the pink of punctiliousness, and yet the acme of vulgarity. In Dickens, again, can we not discern an improvement in manners, almost from book to book? To be quite candid, it was in some measure due to a progressive refinement of the own ideals of conduct, which were somewhat defective at the outset; but it can scarcely be doubted that there was also an improvement in the ideals of the world he observed and portrayed. There is, however, one character in Dickens who gives emphatic and repeated evidence on Lord Rosebery's side of the case; Mr. Turveydrop, as we all know, held "deportment" to be a thing of the past. Does Lord Rosebery like his ally?

GREAT BRITAIN'S POVERTY.

WORKERS' INSUFFICIENT OUTPUT

"Great Britain's Poverty and its Causes" is the subject of a notable article by Mr. J. Ellis Barker in the "Fortnightly Review" for August.

Some time ago Mr. Lloyd George asserted that this country was "rolling in wealth" Mr. Ellis Barker, however, shows that "a vast army of men and women engaged in our most successful and our most prosperous industries receive wages which can only be described as starvation wages." This he attributes to insufficient production, and not to an inequitable distribution of wealth.

"American factories," he says, "produce considerably more than the corresponding British factories, not because men work harder in America, but because there are more machines in the United Sattes, and these do more work. My own investigations have convinced me that American workmen work no harder than British. The British industries rely still very largely on hand labour, and they do this because hand labour is proportionately so cheap in this country that in many cases it is not worth while to introduce labour-saving machinery.

"In the identical industries the United States employ as a rule from two to three times as much horse-power per thousand workers as does the United Kingdom. There are only a few exceptions. In cotton goods the superiority of the United States in horse-power over the United Kingdom is only 60 per cent., while in printing and publishing the horse-power per thousand workers is practically identical in the two countries."

Mr. Ellis Barker proceeds to point out that the only way to improve greatly the earnings of the British workers lies, as comparison of British and American conditions shows, in the doubling and trebling of their output. Owing to the greater efficiency in manufacuring which is brought about by the more extensive use of labour-saving machinery, the production per man per day is far greater in the United States than it is in Great Britain.

"In the boot and shoe trade the British operative produces gross 9s. 6d. worth of goods per day, and the American operative 29s. 6d. worth, or three times as much; in cardboard boxes, the daily gross output per worker is 5s. 9d. in Great Britain and 15s. in the United States; in cement it is 10s. 6d. in Great Britain and 25s. 9d. in the United States; in clothing it is 8s. 9d. in this country and 26s. 6d. in the Great Republic. As the gross and the net output of the American workers is from two to three times as high as the output of the British workers, it is only natural that wages are from two to three times as high in the United States as they are in this country."

Mr. Ellis Barker adds that Free Trade and the policy of laisser faire, while vainly promising to create cheapness and abundance, have created inefficiency and want in Great Britain, and have destroyed the progressiveness and the industrial supremacy of the country.

AMERICAN ACTRESS AND DUKE.

ENGAGENENT DENIED.

Miss Edna Goodrich, the American actress, authorised "The Dail Telegraph" representative on August 7 to deny most emphatically the report published that she had received, while on her recent visit abroad, an "offer of marriage from an English duke." According to newspaper men who met Miss Goodrich, when she landed from the Imperator, she had smilingly confessed that she had been courted by a British peer, whose name she withheld; but in view of her statement it would seem that the interviewers either misunderstood or misinterpreted her.

Miss Goodrich, who two years ago divorced Nat Goodwin, is a favourite actress in New York, and she would personally disdain such adventitious aids to publicity as are welcomed here frequently by lesser artists, who, when they return from Europe not infrequently beguile the ship news reporters with information that? while away, they have been engaged to a real lord, and will shortly be married. Miss Goodrich believes that she must have been mixed up by the interviewers with artists of lesser rank, who are "always being engaged to European noblemen."

22 KILLED IN MINE FIRE.

FIREMAN SACRIFICES LIFE.

RESCUED AFTER 21 HOURS IN GAS

Twenty-two miners lost their lives in No. 15 Pit of the Carron Company's collieries, Mavis Valley, near Glasgow, as the result of the fire that broke out on August 3.

Known locally as the Cadder Mine, belonging to the Carron Company, of Falkirk, the scene of the disaster is on the north bank of the Forth-and-Clyde Canal, six or seven miles from Glasgow.

In the opinion of the general manager, Mr. James Bonnar, the fire was due to electrical causes, such as the fusing of a cable. Another suggestion is that the cable may have been gnawed by a rat.

Twenty-six men, finishing the "back shift," on which they started about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, were in the mine at the time. Three of these escaped by a passage to No. 10 shaft, belonging to the same company, and one was found alive yesterday after being in the burning mine for 21 hours, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The first alarm of the fire was raised by Fireman William Brown, who descended the shaft about 8 o'clock in the evening to make his customary survey before the next shift began work. When he had walked a few yards along the main road he saw thick smoke and flames raging like a furnace. He at once telephoned to the telephoned to the engineman and banksman at the pithead, and two of his workmates got into communication with the men on duty at the head of No. 17 pit, who immediately reversed the air current.

HERE OF THE WARNING LIGHT.

Meanwhile another fireman named Charles Riley had also observed smoke, and he at once hurried in to inform his mates. He was fortunate to find three of them close by, and to these he explained the danger. They were were Robert Dunbar, of Lambhill, Michael Keenan, of Possil Park, and Felix O'Neil, Garscube-road.

These were the three who escaped by the communication road to No. 17 pit. They explained later that Fireman Riley, after warning them, seized a lamp and, waving at as a warning, hurried forward through the workings to advise others still at work. He was not again seen alive. His body was in the first group found by the rescuers. "He might have saved his life," said one of the rescues later. "That man's wife ought to receive the Victoria Cross."

In spite of the great danger, when the alarm was given at the surface a dozen rescues quickly entered the pit, but they were driven back by poisonous fumes. Several members were brought back unconscious; yet scores more volunteered for the perilous work.

The first rescue party, after going 300 yards along the main brae, "equipped" with canaries to test the air, came to a trapdor, but no sooner had they opened it than the leader, William Dick, collapsed, and several others were almost overcome. "The blast of foul air sent us down like ninepins," said one of them later.

DAWN, AND BREAKING HEARTS.

By this time down was breaking, and heartrending scenes were witnessed at the pit head, mothers and wives of the entombed men becoming hysterical. Thirteen of the victims were married men. One had been married only a few days, and this was his first day of returning to work. One of the women eagerly waiting for news, Mrs. Brown, had three sons in the burning mine, while another had two sons and a son-in-law.

Later in the morning penetrating further into the main brae, the rescuers at last found the bodies of two men huddled together as if they had yielded peacefully to their fate and clasped each other's breast in the embrace of death. A few yards farther on three more bodies were found, and along-side them was the body of a pit pony. This party of rescuers, unable to penetrate farther, returned to the pit-head after being nearly three hours below.

Soon it became known among the waiters at the pit-bank that five bodies had been found, and all hope seemed to be abandoned. Yet, when the stillness was broken by a cry for "twelve more volunteers" the officials were at once besieged by miners eager to risk their lives for the sake of their fellows. Every man present volunteered. One veteran among them had spent all his working days at the colliery.

At 4 in the morning the brigade of expert rescuers who had been summoned from the Fifeshire coalfields, arrive from Cowdenbeath by motor-car, having driven over 60 miles since midnight. They were equipped with safety helmets charged with oxygen, and the most up-to date appliances for mining rescue work.

Though there was little hope of anyone having survived the fumes of carbon monoxide, the Cowdenbeath men at once descended No. 17 and made an exaustive search. Eventutlly they found 15 bodies huddled together. The men had dropped in a group as they were fleeing for their lives. All were asphyxiated

ALIVE AFTER 21 HOURS.

A sensation was created about noon by the official report, that a minor, named Michael MacDonald, aged etaoin shrdlu mfwyp hmasc masc macm etao shrdlu cmfwy mtsc htes htschscv neighbouring Frenchman and Dutch about 30, had been found alive in the burning pit. It seems that while the Cowdenbeath rescuers were removing the 15 dead they were startled to hear groans, and on reaching the spot whence the sound arose, about half a mile from the shaft, they saw McDonald lying face downwards, uncious, and too weak to be removed.

With the pulmo-motor apparatus they pumped oxygen into the lungs of the man, and also administered artificial respiration. For three-quarters of an hour they persevered, and McDonald appeared to be reviving slightly. A doctor descended the shaft with restoratives. Then McDonald was removed towards the shaft by stages of about 100 yards, the treatment being renewed at each halt.

Although he had been entombed for 21 hours, McDonald was conscious of his surroundings when he reached the surface, and he spoke to the doctor as he was asitted into the doctor hahrh he was assisted into the ambulance. He was removed to the Glasgow Royal Infirmatary suffering badly from the effects of the poisonous fumes. Although progressing last night, some days may elapse before he is out of danger.

COWES REGATTA.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Photograph of the Royal Yacht taken from Mr. Sopwith's Waterplane.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Mr. Sopwith in his Waterplane flying over the Royal Yacht.

ALARM OF FIRE.

Yesterday evening at eight o'clock an alarm of fire was raised from the ground floor of a house situated in Nagdevie Cross lane and belonging to a widow named Sundrabai. The room soon which the alarm was raised was occupied by a dyer named Miabux Busarat, who had hung some pieces of cloth on a pole to be dried and kept a burning "Sigri" underneath the clothes, and it appears that a spark from the "sigri" flew on the clothes and set fire to some of them. Engines from Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank promptly arrived on the scene but their services were not required and the fire was put out within five minutes. The damage done by the fire was nominal.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, presiding at a meeting, recently held in Madras, put forth the following plea for compulsory elementary education:—

As regards the other matter, elementary education, there I am perfectly free to speak, and I tell you that unless we have in this country elementary education made compulsory, pratically we shall never be able to get on. That reform is necessary not only in the interest of a foreign Government to remove misapprehension and things of that sort, it is necessary not only to remove our ignorance but it is necessary also for a far higher purpose. If it is necessary that there should be evolution of mental and moral consciousness, without education you cannot have it. It is possible that if a certain section of the people are alone educated; if, as it was in India in the old days, only one section of the people were educated; if in England, as it is now, only the wealthy people are able to receive education they may by their intelligence, ability and capacity be able to provide material comforts in which all might share. Although we do not know the mechanism of railway engines and all the other inventions, all of us share in the benefits accruing from their discoveries, but that is a very different thing from saying that you yourselves become elevated thereby either mentally or morally. In the race that has received universal education, almost compulsory education from time out of mind, that is Chinese, where education is far more general than that prevailing in any other race of the world, they say that those children undersand things much more easily and that they are capable of receiving impressions much better and that they are far more highly evolved than the children of any other race. That is the report of those who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject. The fact that some of our own men have been highly educated will not tend to mental and moral evolution of the rest of the people. All of us must have education and eventually education must come and will come if we want. The question is whether the people of the country? as a whole, have not so grasped the necessity of the question that they are prepared to force it on a hesitating Government. You know the nature of the English Government not here alone, but even in England. A question may be very important and it may transcend all other questions that are coming up before them, but the Government, as a rule, do not turn their attention to it because they think sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. They have so many men working in Parliament whose representations they turn their attention to, and the questions which are not pressed upon them they give the go-by and they think that if a question is sufficiently important, there will be men enough in the country to press it on them. Till then they seem to imagine that they will consider only those questions which are before them. What I tell you therefore is that so far as education is concerned, never, sleep over it; but push it so far as you can, push it in season and out of season, demand it and press it upon the Government and force them to bestow upon it attention, and if they refuse it now, don't give it up. But press it in time and again. If you read the history of agitation of any question in England, you will find that societies were formed and men began the struggle which was handed from father to son. The struggle was continued again and again and though defeated again and again, and if there is life in the matter and the question is really a good one, you may depend upon it, we will really win in the long run.

MEETING OF SARASWATS.

LECTURES AT HIRA BAG HALL.

A meeting of the various sub-sections of the Saraswat Brahman community was held at the Hiar Bag Hall on Sunday evening, to hear Pundit Hansraj of the Punjab on "the requirements of the Saraswat Community at the present day." The meeting was attended by a large number of Marathi, Gujerati and Hindustanee Saraswats, and was presided over by Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, retired Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Pundit Hansraj reviewed the past history of the Saraswat community and its achievements in civil and military walks of life. Although the community easily distinguished itself in every walk of life wherever sections of it were to be found, owing to barriers of language and caste, its various sections such as the Gujerati, Marathi, Hindustanee, Punjabee and Bengalee, could not co-operate with each other for the common good. The Saraswats of Bombay knew little of the activities of the Saraswats of Northern India and *vice versa*. That the northern Saraswats occupied an important position could be seen from the fact that to the community belonged ruling chiefs like the Maharaja of Benares, Rajas of Hutwa, Tikari, etc., and high military officers and Sardars. In Bombay the Saraswats had among them Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the late Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Bhan Daji and others. The lecturer urged on his hearers the urgent need of the formation of a Saraswat Satha, which would take up the work of unification of the sub-sections.

Other speakers who followed the lecturer supported his proposal and a committee was appointed to take steps to organise a subha.

POLICE WOMEN FOR CHICAGO.

UNIQUE EXPERIMENT.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Chicago's women constables, of whom a dozen have been sworn, donned their blue tailor-made uniforms, with brass buttons, and plain serge skirts, on August, and commenced their official duties as "police de mœurs" in "America's wickedest city." It is a big experiment which Chicago is trying for sixty days only; but if it is successful the women constables will be permanent, and other cities will follow Chicago's example, says a New York correspondent.

Half the members of the new squad are married and half single. They are all strong, healthy women, and were selected as the most suitable from the ranks of hundreds of applicants. On reporting for duty yesterday evening at five p.m., two exercised the women's privilege of being late, and to-day four were late. They excused themselves on the ground that they had been studying the printed rules of the force.

Each woman was provided with a silver badge bearing her number as constable, also a police whistle and keys for fire alarm boxes. These they stowed away in their reticule bags, together with a powder-puff, mirror, and handkerchief.

A LIST OF "DONT'S."

Chief McWeeny, in addressing the women as they stood smartly at attention in the police-station, said that the eyes of the civilised world were upon Chicago, and it was for the women constables to prove that they could "make good." He gave them the following list of dont's:—

Don't stretch the truth.
Don't be too stern; have compassion.
Present all cases fairly and squarely.
Don't be noisy.
Don't complain about long hours.
Don't use too much force in making arrests.
Don't talk more than is necessary; let your commanding officers do most of the talking.

One of the youngest recruits explained with a burst of enthusiasm, "This is all just lovely. I'm simply dying to pinch someone.

"That's just the sort of trouble I expected with some of you new cops.," said McWeeny.

"Don't be too eager to pinch anybody in the park, but use your woman's intelligence. That's what you are here for."

Neither yesterday nor to-day, according to the despatches from Chicago, did the new constables pinch anybody. In Chicago police promotion is largely in the hands of the city alderman. Two new constables met their alderman to-day on their beat, and told them how lovely it would be "to be promoted to sergeant soon."

DUTIES OF THE FORCE.

The women have been assigned to various stations, and in each case the superintendent detailed his handsomest detective to show them round. The details of the duties, apparel, and powers of the policewomen have been worked out by a committee of women social workers and the chief of police of Chicago. The chief decided that they would be of great service in the public parks and other places of recreation. They will visit public dance halls, excursion boats, the beaches, and the railroad stations, and try to keep young folks off the streets late at night.

At the big balls, for which Chicago is famous, such as the charity ball, when the value of the diamonds worn was estimated at many millions of dollars, policewomen in civilian attire will mingle with the guests. Whether the "policewomen" shall carry revolvers and clubs, like the ordinary policemen of America, will be decided after the civic service examinations which they will shortly undergo.

MRS. CHURCHILL ROBBED.

BOGUS LAUNDRYMAN'S THEFT.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been the victim of a most audacious robbery, a bogus laundryman having stolen clothes to the value of £50.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were away from London for the Bank holiday recess. On Monday (August 4) the regular representative of the laundry which has dealt with the Admiralty for some years called at Admiralty House for the week's washing. He took away with him the household linen, but as Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were not due to return to Admiralty House till the following afternoon the man arranged to call for their linen the next day.

On the Tuesday (August 5), a young man called and said he was the representative of a laundry—though not the one in question—and was given Mrs. Churchill's washing by the kitchenmaid, who had only been at Admiralty House a few weeks, and therefore was not familiar with the details of the household.

According to the "Star" the stolen articles include two tablecloths worked with a rose, shamrock, and crown and anchor. Mrs. Churchill's initials are on most of the linen.

The thief is described as a man aged 25 to 27, 5ft. 8in. high of dark complexion, clean shaven, wearing a dark jacket suit.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

CONSIDERATION PROMISED.

An important deputation representative of all parties in the House of Commons waited on Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons on August 5, in order to urge on the Government the disability of removing their veto on the scheme for the construction of a tunnel between England and France, says the "Daily Telegraph." The Prime Minister promised that the matter would be brought before the Committee of Imperial Defence, as the considerations involved are mainly strategical.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said: I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting you and of hearing your views. It is quite true, as Mr. Fell has said, that your deputation and the committee from which it springs seems to be almost evenly representative of the different parties in the House, though the names that have been supplied to me include only a comparatively small proportion of the total number of members.

Mr. Fell: They number ninety.

Mr. Asquith: That is not a large proportion of the total of 670, but I dare say you could easily get more. Whether you could or could not your opinion is backed up by such a representative body that it must receive very full consideration.

In the remarks you have made to me you have not gone into the past history of the matter. It has a history, a very remarkable history. In the early days of this project it was favoured both by the French and the English Governments. As far back as 1874 the Foreign Office of this country expressly approved, I do not say of the details of any particular plan, but of the idea as an idea. It ws only at a somewhat later date, in the early eighties, when the military and strategic aspects of the matter came to be gone into that beubts were entertained and finally—I think in the year, 1883—largely in consequence of the report of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, presided over by Lord Lansdawne, the Government of that day, represented by Mr. Chamberlain, who was then President of the Board of Trade, came to the conclusion that the interests of this country would not be promoted, and might be seriously hazarded, by the carrying out of any such scheme. That opinion was very largely founded upon military considerations, and, amongst other authorities, the great authority—and there has been no greater authority in our time in military matters—of Lord Wolseley, who from first to last was a most determined opponent of any project to pierce the Channel with a tunnel, on the ground that it would destroy the insular security of this country.

EVIDENCE EXPECTED.

What has been the result? It has been that from that time in 1883 this scheme has been opposed, and resolutely opposed, by every Government which has held office. Bills for the sanctioning of the tunnel were rejected on the morton of the Government almost in every year from 1883 to 1894. The last division was taken at the instance of Sir Michael Hicks Beach—I think then President of the Board of Trade—in 1890, and the bill was rejected. In the following years from 1891 to 1894, bills were either rejected or withdrawn without a division. Finally, my predocessor, the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, after the matter had been considered by the Committee of Defence, in March, 1907, announced the decision of his Government, which was in accordance with the action which had been taken by all his predecessors for twenty-five years.

You are asking that the decision so arrived at and so persistently adhered to by successive Administrations should be reversed, and I had hoped, or rather expected, that you would have produced to-day some evidence—apart from the general considerations with which we are all familar as to the importance of maintaining close relations with our neighbours across the Channel and improving our own food-supply both in peace and war—to the effect that military and technical opinion had altered since the time when Lord Wolseley pronounced his judgment, which has been followed in substance by all successive Administrations.

NEW FACTORS.

With great respect to Colonel Yate, I do not take such a gloomy view as he does. As long as we have an invincible Navy and command of the sea our food supply ought to be secure. I agree that does not in itself conclude the matter, but when you ask me and the Government to which I belong to reverse the considered decision of our predecessors for a quarter of a century that is a matter which is not to be lightly undertaken.

There are, I agree, new factors in the case. One of them, perhaps the most hopeful, and in some way, the most important, is the establishment on a solid and, I believe, unshakable basis, of our friendly relations with France, which was, of course, the potential enemy in the apprehensions of Lord Wolseley and those who adopted his view. The potential enemy whose power of offence and aggression would or might be assisted by the construction of the tunnel was always France.

I am glad to say the possibility of such an enemy has faded away through the excellent and growing cordial relations which ever since the agreement of 1904—a period of nearly ten years—we have maintained and continue to maintain with our friends on the other side of the Channel.

There are other new factors, to which Colonel Yate alluded, in relation to naval and military warfare, and to the sources and distribution of food supply, wich undoubtedly deserve consideration, and I may say that quite apart from this deputation and the formation of the committee whom you represent, the matter was already receiving the attention of the Government.

REVIEWING QUESTIONS.

Communications were passing and are passing from time to time between the various departments concerned, and I think, as I think in regard to all these large strategical questions, it is desirable that they should be reviewed from time to time in the light of new facts, where there are new facts, by our best expert authorties, in this case by the Committee of Imperial Defence, in order that the Government, with whom the ultimate responsibility rests, should be able to consider in the light, not merely of past authority, but of existing conditions, what are the best interests of the cuontry in the matter.

That review will take place; indeed, it is in course of prosecution at this moment. I cannot anticipate what its results will be, because I have not yet got the materials on which to found a judgment. I do not think I can say more to you than that the matter is engaging our attention.

UNBIASED MIND.

We shall approach its consideration, as we do all these questions, with an unbiased mind; though, of course, with proper deference to the long chain of authority which in this case has supported a particular conclusion, and with the single desire to secure on the one hand the absolute strategic safety of the country, and, on other, the largest and freest outlet for trade and inlet for the supplies of food and raw material on which our industries so largely depend. Putting that quite frankly that is the actual state of the case as far as the Government is concerned. I cannot say more for the moment, except that I will give respectful consideration to the views you have put before me.

SUFFRAGISTS IN ST. PAUL'S

SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

An extraordinary scene occurred in St. Paul's Cathedral on August 3, says the "Daily Telegraph." A party of Suffragists to the number of about forty interrupted the service by singing a specially composed verse dealing with the franchise agitation. The women refused to desist when approached by the vergers, and were ejected after a short struggle, in the course of which chairs were overturned.

The disturbance took place during the singing of the Litany, and immediately following the prayer for prisoners. Then the voices of the forty women united with those of the choristers. The incident had evidently been carefully rehearsed, for the setting of the Suffragists' verse harmonised with the chanting of the choir. The women were all together in the centre aisle, and the verse they sang was:

Save Emmeline Pankhurst!
Spare her! spare her!
Give her light and set her free.
Save her! save her
Hear us while we pray to Thee!

The outburst created a painful impression among the congregation, and people kneeling near the women quietly, but fervently, asked them to cease their singing. "Remember you are in church" was the admonition addressed to them from several quarters, but they paid not the slightest attention, and went on chanting their lines. The verse was sung three or four times and each time in a louder key.

A STRUGGLE.

Vergers hurried from all parts of the Cathedral to where the interrupters sat, and did all they could to persuade them not to interfere with the service. "Why don't you sing our verse, then?" was the prompt retort. The vergers pleaded with the women to conduct themselves in a respectful manner or leave the Cathedral, one of them observing, "We do not want any disturbance here; this is a church." But reasoning was of no avail, and eventually the vergers took the Suffragists by the arms and led them from the Cathedral.

Most of the women left the Cathedral in a quiet and orderly manner, but about half a dozen clung to the chairs, and a struggle took place, in the course of which two women fell to the ground and several chairs were overturned. Eventually all the interrupters were removed, and the service went on without further interruption. A police officer who was in the Cathedral at the time assisted the vergers.

A noticeable fact about the afternoon's service was the presence of half a dozen uniformed police officers. No unseemly incident, however, occurred.

LAUGHING AT DEATH.

THRILLING STORY OF SCOTSMAN'S BRAVERY.

TAUNTING HIS MURDERERS.

A long account is sent by Reuter's Agency of the murder in Mongolia of Mr. Grant, a Scotsman, formerly in the service of the Eastern Extension Company. Facing a firing party of Mongols, Grant taunted them with their cowardice and laughed in their faces until, as the message states, "the Mongols wondered at his bravery."

Grant was one of a party sent to Mongolia as the result of complaints from the telegraph employees of the cutting off of their supplies and frequent interruptions of the service. He was left at Pangkiang Station, midway between Pekin and Urga, says the "Westminster Gazette."

A caravan of supplies for Grant, sent from Kalgan, did not arrive, and he set off for Kalgan to get his own stores. On June 22 Reuter's Kalgan correspondent telegraphed that a foreigner, accompanied by three Chinese merchants and a servant, had been captured on June 20 by the Mongols near Tabol, some eighty miles from Pangkiang.

RESCUE PARTY STARTS.

This message was confirmed from other stations, and Henningsen, Pekin Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined to return and ascertain exactly what had happened to Grant, who was his intimate friend. Another Dane, Dr. Wolf, who had been purchasing curios for the Danish Government for some years in various parts of China, volunteered to go, as also did Mr. Giles, an English journalist at Pekin. The party of three, having procured ponies for transport purposes instead of camels, which are always a strong temptation to the Mongols left Kalgan on July 3 and travelled without adventure to the locality where it was reported that Grant had been captured.

After some delay at a Mongol camp they learned that a foreigner answering to the description of Grant was at the camp of the Great Chief some forty miles further among the hills. They reached this spot, but found that the man was a Russian whom Henningsen had previously seen tramping across Mongolia. The party were bitterly disappointed, but they thought they might get some information from the Russian. The latter, however, said he knew nothing of Grant. He had visited Grant at Pangkiang, and Grant had been extremely kind to him, had put him up for a few days, and had given him food and tobacco.

A RUSSIAN WANDERER.

The Russian's feet were bare, and Henningsen said to him, "Have you no boots?" "Oh, yes," replied the man, and walking back into his tent showed several pairs of boots. "I have everything I need. Here are my clothes; here is my saddle." "Where did you get the saddle?" asked Henningsen, who recognised it as one he had owned for several years and had given to Grant when they were leaving Pekin. "The Mongols captured it from the Chinese," replied the Russian. "They gave the Chinese troops a good drubbing, and captured a lot of supplies."

Henningsen's hopes fell to zero, and while he stood there thinking what was to be done he saw a cart that looked familiar. On going up to the vehicle he recognised it as the one he had purchased for Grant at Kalgan. Inside the cart were Grant's pipe, tobacco pouch, and several other of his personal belongings. Henningsen then became angry, and bitterly reproached the Rusians. The latter replied that he had no idea the things had belonged to Grant. The Mongols had captured them all from the Chinese, and it was evident that the Chinese had killed and robbed Grant. Henningsen then turned to the Mongols, and upbraided them. "You must have known that this was not the man I was looking for," he said, and as you have all friend's belongings you must know what has become of him. I shall go and talk to the Great Chief."

HOW GRANT WAS KILLED.

One of the Mongols who had shown the party several small courtesies then drew Henningsen aside and urged him not to indulge in any further questions. "Your life and those of all the party depend upon your discretion in this respect," he said. "You will not find out any more here, but I can tell you that Grant has been killed. Go away in peace. If Grant had done that, he would not have been killed.

The party discussed the matter, and decided that they could do no more. But when they ceased to question, other Mongols began to talk, always when they were alone with the foreigners, and the substance of their statements was that Grant and the three Chinese had been captured, and that the Mongols had decided to kill the Chinese. Grant was told that he could go on to Kalgan after his camera had been destroyed, but he refused to abandon the Chinese. The Mongols gave him the choice of going away at once or being shot with the Chinese. Grant chose the latter, and as stood in front of the firing party he taunted the Mongols with their cowardice and laughed in their faces until the Mongols wondered at his bravery.

Another Mongol said that the Russian had killed Grant, but the party refused to believe that, for the Russian was a mild-looking man, apparently of a very kindly nature, a peasant by birth, but a rover, who had travelled over a large part of the Far East. The story of Grant's having been killed by the Mongols is borne out by the fact that when the Russian Legation telegraphed to the Russian Consul-General at Urga to request the Hututukhtu's assistance in securing the release of Grant, a reply was received saying that Grant had been killed before the message reached the Urga authorities.

The rescue party is now in Pekin, none the worse for their adventures, but deeply regretful at the loss of a good friend, who, however, carried out the highest traditions of the British race in circumstances that were not likely ever to be known. He refused to desert four Chinese who looked to him for protection, though they had no other claim to the great sacrifice he made. His death is another honour to Scotland's proud roll.—Reuter.

"MODEL COLONY" IN CONGO.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Sydney Buxton's official visit to Ghent continues to be very favourably commented upon in every quarter.

M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Prime Minister, granted a special interview to the special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Brussels, and his first words were to beg him to say in "The Daily News" how much Mr. Buxton's speech had been appreciated, especially his reference to the traditional relations of mutual friendship and mutual regard existing between Great Britain and Belgium.

"The little differences alluded to by the President of the Board of Trade," said the Premier, "have generally been based on misunderstanding. I can quite understand that on your side a number of people were offended by the attitude a section of the Belgian public took up at the time of the South African War, and there is no doubt that here, in Belgium, a great many people dis'iked the attitude taken up in England at one time on the subject of the Congo. The definitive recognition of the Belgian Congo State by the British Government will have great importance from the point of view of the future good relations between the two countries.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that we are receiving excellent reports on the state of affairs at present in the Congo, and I have every reason to believe that the British Consular reports that the Foreign Office is receiving are to a similar effect. Enormous progress has been made in the development of the Congo and we shall endeavour to continue that progress.

"We want to make the Congo a model colony. And we shall seek the type of its organisation in British Colonial institutions. But it is difficult to compare the Congo with some of your Colonial enterprises. There is an absence of civilisation in our African territories, and a large proportion of the population has scarcely emerged from a state of savagery. Time and energy, and, above all, administration founded on the spirit of justice, will be required to make it into the model colony we desire it to become."

"Mr. Buxton is the first English Minister who has visited Belgium for many years now," continued M. de Broqueville, "but I hope that before the Ghent Exhibition closes we shall have the opportunity of welcoming many more of your public men. We have had the pleasure of welcoming a large deputation of French senators and deputies—and, as I have said, an extension of these courtesies can only result in a better understanding amongst those taking part in them."

RECORD NUMBER OF ENGLISH VISITORS.

The Premier expressed keen appreciation of the action of the British Government in taking part officially in Belgium's two International Exhibitions—at Brussels and Ghent—and it was with keen pleasure that he noted the number of English visitors to Ghent this summer.

"I have been looking up the figures," he said, "and I see that one day recently the Belgium State steam packets carried the record number of passengers between Dover and Ostend—nearly 2,000—and an additional boat had to be put on to bring them across. The more the people of different nations know of one another, the less is the likelihood of dangerous misunderstandings cropping up, and the easier is it to deal with them if unfortunately they do arise."

"There is nothing like being well represented," concluded the Premier, "and in Mr. Wintour England has sent us a Commissioner-General of the British section to whom everybody here is very attached."

PLEA FOR MOTHERS.

"STREAM NO PURER THAN ITS SOURCE."

THE RACE PROBLEM.

"The source of our strength lies in noble motherhood, for the stream is no purer than its source," said Mr. John Burns, presiding at the English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality, which met at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on August 4. The conference is the fourth of its kind held in the country during the past seven years.

Mr. Burns's speech was, in effect, a plea for mothers; he suggested to the conference that, having concentrated on the child for the last seven years, they should not lose sight of the mother, says the "Daily Chronicle." He believed, he said, that just as the physical history of all of us began with our grandmothers, so the physical condition of each child was determined by conditions existing before birth rather than by the conditions into which it was born.

We could learn much, Mr. Burns said, from the new communities, some of which were without the heritage of difficulty that we had endured, and that we now endure. To them we could show many experiments and much successful work, and could give warnings which, if neglected in the early stage of their communal life, would end in disaster to themselves in the years to come. Their problems were how to reconcile the health of the people with the health of the child, and city life with personal strength and individual happiness. Over 300,000 persons left these shores every year for our own Colonies and for America, and it was necessary and proper for us, therefore, to see that these had all the qualities essential for the production of a healthy race.

"STAY-AT-HOME MOTHERS."

It was no accident, Mr. Burns continued, that clergymen and gardeners had on the whole the longest and most healthy lives. It was due in each case to the fact that both clergymen and gardeners lived the most perfect mental, moral, and physical lives. It was not for them to dispossess the clergyman and the gardener of these things, but to see how the lives of most of the population might be approximated to theirs. (Cheers.) It could not, of qourse, be done all at once, but things which were done all at once were not worth doing.

In Battersea the infantile death-rate was only half what it was in Burnley, and this, in his judgment, was due to the fact that in Burnley a large percentage of the mothers were at work, whereas in Battersea they stayed at home. As one who often walked about the streets of poor districts, he could say that there was no comparison between the child that one now met in Deptford, Rotherhithe, or Battersea, either in clothes, or health, or teeth, or personal appearance, with the child which he knew when he was a boy.

INFANT MORTALITY AND WAGES.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme, medical officer of the Local Government Board, presided over the administrative section of the conference. In a discussion on the responsibility of the central authorities in the matter of infant and child hygiene, Dr. Fremantle, county medical officer of health of Hertfordshire, said that as the result of various Acts of Parliament the rate of infant mortality in this country had been reduced in 15 years from 150 to 95 per thousand. Infant mortality was very largely a question of wages, amongst the very poor and the half employed, and in that conference they must not burke the fact.

The medical section was presided over by Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., President of the Board of Education. He attributed the reduction in the infant death-rate to some slight improvement in the condition of the mothers, but more to better infant care and management. Ignorance was at the root of a great deal of the preventable infantile mortality, and that was where education came in. The Board of Education had done what they could to encourage schools for mothers, and they had now 230 of these institutions in this country, 100 of which were doing really excellent educational work.

CURIOUS STORY OF INDIAN'S DOUBLE LIFE.

A curious account of the life of the son of an Indian Maharajah was given on August 5, when the Judicial Committeee of the Privy Council heard an Indian appeal against a judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the principal question raised being whether Bhaiya Sher Bahadur was a son of one Jang Bahadur Singh, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The son of the late Maharajah of Babiampur (Sir Drigbijai Singh), Jang Bahadir Singh, according to the appellant's case, led a double life.

"In two parts of the same house," it was stated, "Jang Bahadir had a Mahomedan family and a Hindu family, and seems to have been on equally affectionate terms with both. He ate food in English hotels, drank gin, and kept fowls and pigs."

CAPTAIN SCOTT MEMORIAL.

HYDE PARK PROPOSAL.

FIRST COMMISSIONER'S REFUSAL.

Earl Curzon called the attention of the First Commissioner of Works in the House of Lords on August 7 to the report of the Mansion House Committee of the Captain Scott Fund, in which it was proposed that the national memorial to the late Captain Scott and his four companions should be erected on the edge of the park, opposite the house of the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington Gore, and asked whether his Majesty's Government would sanction this proposal, says the "Daily Telegraph." He reminded the House that a sum of from £70,000 to £80,000 had been subscribed in this country and all parts of the Empire to the Captain Scott Fund. Out of that total several thousand pounds were earmarked for a memorial to Captain Scott and his comrades. The Mansion House Committee, of which he was a member, consider what from that memorial might profitably take, and in their report they recommended that, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, a tablet, which would, of course, not be a very large or costly memorial, should be erected in St. Paul's and the bulk of the money earmarked for the monument should be devoted to erecting some very much more imposing structure in some public place in London. They considered very carefully the question of a site, and suggested one inside the railings of Hyde Park immediately opposite the house hitherto known as Lowther Lodge, which was bought by the Royal Geographical Society as their future quarters. It would be possible to place the monument on the narrow strip of ground between the railings of the park and the road, which ran in the direction of the Albert Memorial. There would be no sacrifice of trees or of the space available to or used by the public.

ENCROACHMENTS ON OPEN SPACES.

The Committee, however, were unwilling to take any steps in the matter unless they were reasonably confident that any official or public objection would not afterwards be raised. They were aware that the public was sensitive, and very properly and reasonably sensitive, about any encroachments on our public parks. He entirely shared those views, but in the present case the scacrific of spaces inside the park would be so infinitesimal as scarcely to deserve the name of sacrifice. It was fair to say, moreover, that the Captain Scott tragedy touched the public heart more then anything in recent tunes, and hat the public who subscribed so handsomely both for relief and commemoration of that heroic deed would be very much disappointed if the memorial raised by their generosity were not placed in some position easily accessible to the public, easily visible to them, and worthy of the great and noble incident which it commemorated. (Hear, hear.)

"JEALOUS DISLIKE."

Earl Beauchamp said the decision which had to be come to in this matter was not a decision which affected any one particular case so much as it was guided by the general principle laid down by the Department. They did not lag behind anybody either in admiration for Captain Scott and his comrades or for the heroic spirit which animated them in their expedition to the Pole, but they found themselves barred by the jealous dislike which had been shown on more than one occasion by the public to any additions being made to the memorials in the Park. He admitted freely that if there were a vote in the House of Commons in the sense of demanding or approving a site being given in one of the Royal parks it would be his duty to comply with it. But the noble Earl knew that this was not a new question. Over and over again they had refused similar requests. There were a good many people who regretted very much that in times gone by, the Department was not more hardhearted, and did not prevent the erection of some of the memorial's to be seen in our parks. There seemed to be—and it was not altogether unnatural—a certain sensitiveness with regard to the use of the parks in this way. It was asked whether there were not plenty of other sites in London. For a city of the size of London there were curiously few sites available for a purpose of this kind, although he would like in the course of a day or two to make to the noble Earl privately one or two suggestions in the matter. But for the present he regretted not being able to meet the wishes of the noble Earl. Without such a vote as that to which he had referred he did not see his way to sanction the proposal.

Earl Curzon said he hoped he must not take the reply of the noble Earl as an absolute refusal of the suggestion which he had made. Since the report of the Mansion House of Committee was published not a single expression hostile to this suggestion had been made. Certainly none had reached them, and he would be very much surprised if any had reached Lord Beauchamp. For his own part, he would be quite willing that the matter should be submitted to the judgment of the House of Commons at a later date, and he would take no definite steps in the meantime. If Lord Beauchamp made any suggestions of his own to the Mansion House Committee or to him they would be only too glad to receive them.

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WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s weekly":—

FASHION'S WHIMS.

The hobble skirt is the creation of Fashion, the omnipotent goddess of us all. It is little that we know of Fashion, save her decrees. She comes and goes with an imperious caprice. She delights in swift revolutions and violent reactions. She may appear at a distance ugly and foolish. She always wears the mien of beauty to her present slaves. If you wander through a museum of costumes you are surprised at the enormities which your grandmothers suffered. You know that they suffered them gladly and in sheer pride of heart. You are surprised also at the persistence with which Fashion recurs. The skimped skirt is but an old friend who has visited us before and passed away. It came with the French Revolution, vanished, and was revived when Louis XVIII. sat upon the Throne. In that prim epoch of dandyism beauty was, "when unadorned, adorned the most.' And presently in revenge no weight seemed too heavy for the patient slave of Fashion to carry on her back. Fashion, wayward as she is, remains constant to one thing—an ingrained hatred of popularity.—The Englishman, in "The Daily Mail."

HAPPINESS.

The happiness most people are seeking is that of doing what they like, forgetting that love seeks not its own. Love can redeem anything and everything and never fails. The philosopher of happiness who realises happiness as an art and not as an accident knows that perfect personal joy is the right of every civilised human being. Charm, abandonment, and all fentastic beauty express in song or dance and passionate expressions of all kinds lead us upward and not downward, if we know philosophy of love as well as the philosophy of happiness. It is at our peril to-day, if we allow ourselves to become anaemic spiritual slugs instead of rollicking children of the Infinite.—Mrs. Havelock Ellis, in "The Forum."

POETRY.

There is no reason why Poetry should exist: it simply does exist. One cannot wonder that Reason feels hurt at such independence of its sovereign rule, and from time to time says that Poetry must go. In the eighteenth century it actually succeeded in bottling Poetry; but we know the explosion that followed. For the last thirty or forty years it has been a common saying that Poetry could not survive the modern high development of the rational and scientific side of our intelligence because its roots are in the primitive, instinctive part of Man. And it is true that it does spring out of that profound, mysterious instinctive nature of Man on the surface of which his rational intelligence floats, like those little lamps which float upon the Ganges, illuminating its course a little way, telling of its breadth a very little—of its depth nothing. Just because the roots of Poetry lie so deep, so much deeper than Reason, some of us have never believed that it could be killed. And now do we not see it springing up all around us in vigorous young shoots? Even the Futurists want Poetry.—Margaret L. Woods, in the August "Fortnightly."

ANCIENT LINEAGE.

Ancient lineage! I never heard of a Peer with an ancient lineage. The real old families of this country are to be found among the pleasantry; the gentry, too, may lay some claim to old blood. I can point you out Saxon families in Lancashire who can trace their pedigrees beyond the Conquest; I know of some Norman gentlemen whose fathers undoubtedly came over with the Conqueror. But a Peer with an ancient lineage is to me quite a novelty. No, no; the thirty years of the Wars of the Roses freed us from those gentlemen. When Henry VII. called his first Parliament there were only twenty-nine temporal peers to be found. Of those twenty-nine but five remain, and they, as the Howards, for instance, are not Norman nobility.—G. W. E. Russell, in the "Manchester Guardian."

OBITER DICTA.

The real trouble about Post-Impressionism is that it affirms nothing.

OLIVER ONIONS.

Good manners are a sign of charity towards your fellow men, of duty to-of self-respect. A man who respects ubis v osio puv 'sinoqubiau inoh spaau

(*High Master, Manchester Grammar School.*)

There is something to be said for Nietzsche's precept, "Live dangerously." If you desire to live dangerously in London be sure to take a house under a repairing lease.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

No one will understand our British politics who does not realise that on the whole and in the main the men who come to great positions in our public life are honestly seeking to serve their country.

THE DRAMA.

There are two ways in which drama reaches the audience: by speaking to the ear and by speaking to the eye—to use a phrase borrowed from Aristotle. The result is that there are practically two kinds of drama, according to the method employed to represent the story. There is that kind which in spite of the pleonasm may be called the drama of action, in contradistinction to the drama of literature. By the latter is meant the drama which gets over the footlights and interests the audience by the strength and beauty of its lines. On the other hand, the drama of action, while it uses dialogue, speaks more to the eye than to the ear in its most dramatic moments and uses action and stage pictures to get the story over the footlights. Most modern drama is of this kind, and whether one approves or not modern plays are therefore almost devoid of literary interest.—Donald Clive Stuart, in the "North American Review."

AMERICANISMS.

The fact that we are all born equal probably accounts for our inability to forgive the success of our friends.

Possibly the reason all the world loves a lover is because the world likes to be amused.

One good turn makes a man expect that you are going to do him another.

The circumstances that alter cases are generally financial circumstances.

The Prince of Darkness doesn't always wait for the sun to go down.

The fact that talk is cheap is what makes it so expensive in the end.

Few things are as hard to beat as your way through life.

The things that come to those who wait are generally pretty well worn out.

If you are going to leave any footprints in the sands of time, don't let them show that you have been going backward.—"New York Times."

"GUINEA-PIG TRAPS."

A famous Japanese professor, Dr. Kitasato, raised the old question before the students of tropical medicine—Do rat fleas carry plague? His answer was a very empathic affirmative.

Major Glen Liston, another plague specialist of international repute, told how he came to invent and develop the rat-flea theory in 1904. He was "one of the disappointed hunters in Bombay for the plague microbe in soil," when he happened to notice that certain species of fleas readily took other than their natural host.

He therefore devised what he called guinea-pig flea-traps—guinea-pigs used to attract fleas in plague-infected houses. The fleas were caught in the fur of the guinea-pigs, chloroformed, and examined. Some of the guinea-pigs died of plague, and "in the stomach of fleas the bacilli were observed to multiply." Then he found rat-fleas on men, and arrived at the conclusion—not yet universally accepted by men of science—that the fleas were the culprits which conveyed the plague.

SUICIDE AFTER A PET DOG'S DEATH.

An old man's devotion to his pet dog—devotion that led to suicide after the animal's death—was revealed at an inquest at Keswich on August 5.

The dog, a Scotch terrier, was owned by Thomas Harper, a road foreman, 60 years of age, and had been his compantion for years. Recently, however, the animal became blind, and was a danger to cyclists and others in the streets.

Finally, Harper found it necessary to poison his pet. The animal's death caused him great grief—"it seemed to prey on his mind," his sister saw yesterday—and he fell into a fit of great depression. On Monday he was found with his throat cut, having taken his own life.

The Coroner commented yesterday that it might seem a trivial matter for a man to be upset about, but without being sentimental he could say that there were many persons to whom the death of a favourite dog might be a very great trouble indeed.

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

IS LIFE A BOON?

LOGIC AND LONGEVITY.

When discussing the subject of educating the public to what he called a "sanitary resurrection" Dr. Hope recently told the British Medical Association that "upwards of a million and a half of people who are alive in these islands to-day would have been in their graves" had it not been for the reduction in the rate of mortality brought about by recent improvements over the whole range of medicine and surgery writes Dr. A. Clave Shaw in the "Daily News." Of these saved, many were young children with great potentialities for the future, others of maturity, helping in the present progress of the race, and many in the senile stage, whose life-work was practically already accomplished. But in whichever category—however young or however decrepit—most of these lives are of value in different ways, the young for what they will achieve, the adult for what they are doing, the senile for the ties of the families which reverence and cherish them. It is a matter of pride and self-congratulation for the profession that it has been able to diminish the rate of mortality, but this knowledge is tempered by the fact that after all it is only a temporary amelioration—we cannot overcome death, which is the one certainty that we do inherit.

IS LIFE TOO LONG.

There are doubts as to the direct transmission of disease—whether, that is to say, such a disease as consumption can be transmitted or whether it is only the tendency to it that can be passed on in the family—but there is no doubt that we do inhert the certainty of decay and death; and though there is free talk about the bacillus senilis and the bacillus cadaveris, the serum has not yet been evolved which can guarantee perpetual youth and plane to a level of the slopes of decay—such a chimera belongs to the poets and to ancient mythology.

There is another side to this jubilation at the prolongation of life. Is life too long already? That is what many ask. We may, they say, have lengthened the span of life, but we have taken away the necessity for it. What is the use of old people nowadays? they ask. By all means out plenty of young blood on the market, but why increase the span of those who are now so early pushed aside by the all-devouring youth, who, in his eagerness to monopolise the fruits of the earth, helps to swell the ranks of the leisured classes, the compulsory do-nothings, whose ineptitude is forced upon them because, forsooth, they have passed an early meridian beyond which, according to the new enlightenment, nothing is of value.

THE WHEELS OF CHANCE.

In a way it is a good thing to prolong and to save life, but it is a blind chance! Of those saved, many have only been rescued from the scissors of Atropos to become criminals or failures, whilst some of the others have used their escape to become of material benefit to the race or to develop their own salvation. No one wants to die; the older a person becomes the longer he wants to live, and even when the joie de vivre has become the passion to live, when the mere fact of being alive, apart from the pleasures of it, is all that is left, it is interesting to note the eagerness with which people will resort to the most stringent process and methods if by any means they can delay the climax, can prolong the steps of the fatal ladder. All have the selfishness of wishing to live, even those who know that all the time they are giving off morbific products, and no one so hugs his doctor as he whose despair of getting well shows how deep-seated is the feeling of staying in the flesh, however inconvenient may be the environments of it.

If it were not that the spirit of inquiry urges, and will continue to urge, scientific men to devote their energies to what is thought to be for the ultimate benefit of the race, we might well ask what is the use of trying to prolong life on the one hand, whilst on the other we wage war and cynically deplore the violent slaughter of hundreds of the best men, men in the prime of life and health. Truly, civilisation is to a large extent a failure! It looks, indeed, as if the proper definition of it is that it has come to be the toleration of abuses! We talk with pride of our civilisation; yet what numbers of useful lives it has sacrificed! Have we not annexed thousands of acres of land and myriads of human beings, but have destroyed the unfortunate recipients of our "civilisation" by introduction of smallpox, pthisis, and alcohol? The greed of possession and the necessity of providing for the increase of population urge us on to fight, plunder and to impose our new ideas upon those who do not want them, and we bolster up our acts by the pretext of the advantages of our civilisation.

MAN AND THE MYSTERIES.

What, indeed, should we do without death? Perhaps the angel of sleep and the angel of death are our most beneficent ministers, the one temporary and alleviating, the other permanent and carative. Better than the mere prolongation of life among the accomplishments of modern science is the progress that has been made in the relief of pain. Here is a territory which has been very successfully exploited. And that is why science ought to be, accaimed with reverence and eagerness. We never know to what great truth the simplest new discovery or fact may lead. What has been done is insignificant in the face of the appalling amount which remains to be done, and there are territories the exploration of which seems at present impossible. The mind of man in its essence is beyond our means of comprehension—not one of us can explain the true nature of life or of spirit any better than the wisest of the ancients, and as the central nervous system is a sealed box very difficult of access it is not difficult to see why so little progress has been made in this direction.

The curious thing is that the public is so apathetic. Votive offerings on recovery from illness were formerly much more common than they are at present. The doctor's fee is considered to be the votive offering of to-day—it is a commercial speculation to place oneself in the condition where the prolongation of life can be got, so people think. But there is more in it than this—we must hypothecate for the future, and by bidding ahead support science in her endeavours to realise conditions compared with which our present position is as that of a child, alive and ready to expand, but impotent outside the call for help and sustenance.

COURT OF MORALS.

THE GRADMOTHER ABROAD IN AMERICA.

The addition to the Chicago police force of eight policewomen and the establishment in that city of a court of morals are indicative of a remarkable wave of Puritanical feeling in the United States, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard."

The melancholy failure of municipal government and the ordinary police is among the causes that have resulted in ingenious innovations. One of the most peculiar of these is Chicago's Morals Court, which not only deals with routine business, but also inquires into the cause and effect of crime and administers advice and warning; as well as punishment. Police court magistrate throughout the city have been notified that they must transfer to the Morals Court all cases of an ethical character. Mrs. Louise Tousey, chief probation officer, and Dr. Anna Dwyer, a prominent woman physician, head this remarkable court. Religion, hygiene, manners, domestic tact—on all these matters will advice and counsel be administered.

The new policewomen will stroll in public parks and recreation grounds where young people gather to play games and do their courting, and will mother them all without fear or favour. Young girls in "X-ray" blouses, "shadow" stockings, or "diaphanous" skirts will be lectured on the sanity and proprieties of woman's dress. A mother caught feeding sausage to her infant or threatening to "call the policeman" to take it away if it does no stop crying, will be eloquently instructed in more approved nursery methods.

The recent decree by a Southern Bishop of denying absolution to penitents who danced freak dances, and the persistent and curious interest now being taken in the Secretary of State's manner of increasing his salary, as well as the profound and serious approval by Press and pulpit of the mild form of profanity used by the President at golf, are also illustrative of that public concern for the righteousness of a private citizen which is so foreign to English traditions. "The obligation of every American citizen," writes one of America's best-known satirists, "is to see that every other American citizen does his duty, and to be quick about it."

Nearly half the States of the Union have absolutely forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors. And now from "Wishiwashington" comes a Federal law forbidding liquors to be carried over "dry" State boundary lines. The United States Government has just published an official book of etiquette for the School Board of Manila, wherewith little coloured citizens are to be taught the use of pockets, of hat-raising, and the kind of language proper to use to their mothers.

LOVERS' SUICIDE IN THE ALPS.

A pathetic tragedy is reported from Kufstein, in the Tyrol. A young German couple took their lives by throwing themselves down a precipice because their parents refused consent to their marriage.

The man, says the "Daily Chronicle" Geneva correspondent, was a rich resident of Mannheim and the woman was of Dresden.

PROPHETIC DREAMS.

VISIONS EXPLAINED BY LADY PSYCHIST.

OBLIGING APPEARANCE.

The remarkable "dream adventure" related in the "Daily News" in which two gentlemen who had not seen or heard of one another for fifteen years met on Ludgate Hill has caused very wide interest, judging from the correspondence we have received on the subject.

A number of our readers send us accounts of more or less similar happenings which they declare they can prove; others make a strong point of the "brain wave" theory, whilst others put it all down to chance.

A "Daily News" representative submitted the problem to Madame Leveritt, the well-known psychist whose uncanny "sensing" of things past and present has brought her considerable fame of late years.

"SIMPLE EXPLANATION."

"Such an occurence, with a double dream thrown in," she said, "is extremely rare, but by no means unknown. And the explanation of it is simple—at least, I think it is simple.

"In the case of Mr. Rywater and your correspondent, the two gentlemen were harmoniously and completely en rapport, as it used to be called in the earlier days of spirtism—or 'in une,' as we should terms it now with our knowledge of wireless telegraphy, Hertzian, waves, and so forth. The mental meteorological conditions happened to be fovourable; there were no depressions or disturbances or anticyclones in the psychic element in which these two kindred souls moved, and a chord was struck in the mentality of one which found instant response in the other.

IN SYMPATHY.

"Though they are probably unaware of it, these two persons must possess to a remarkable degree a highly sympathetic vibrational constitution: unknowingly their nervous orchestra must have repeatedly been ringing in tune.

"Were they to compare notes, they would no doubt find that identical emotions had moved them both at the same time—a curious turn of thought, a trick of fancy, or some odd experience.

"I will grant that the pie-knowledge of the meeting on Ludgate Hill is remarkable enough, but to us who have closely and seriously studied these matters instances of prophetic vision in the dream state are sousual as to become almost commonplace.

"I can call to mind several instances of the psychic plane. The developing dream' is another phase in the ceredream' is another phase in the economy of the hapless individual who is endowed, or coursed, with the attributes of second sight.

AN EXMOOR ADVENTURE.

"As an amusing illustration of one of these developing visions I can give you a case in which I myself played a part. I was riding with my father in a somewhat desolate part of Exmoor some years ago. On our journey home we lost our way, for landmarks were scarce and neither of us knew the country, this being our first visit. Presidently, as we turned into a sort of rough valley, my father remarked, 'All this is very strange, but it is familiar to me. I was here last night—in my dream.'

"I laughed, but my father assured me that he was right. 'Just you watch!' he said. 'When we pass that next boulder on ahead we shall turn to the left, come to a rough stone cross, and then pass into a field surrounded by a stone wall. In the middle of the field there is a stark dead tree, with the leaves long vanished and every bough maked. And on the top-most bough three black crows are sitting!'

"We passed on. And there, sure enough, was the stone cross beyond the boulder a gap through the gap a field surrounded by a stone wall, and in the middle of the field a dead tree!

TARDY CROWS.

"'There,' said my father, 'what did I tell you!'

"'Yes,' I replied. 'It's all there as you dreamt—but where are three blacks crows. Can you see them?'

"My father stared hard at the tree and shock his head. 'They certainly ought to be there,' said he. 'There's something wrong——'

"At that moment there was a bustle of wings overhead and a chorus of hoarse croaks as three black crows flew into the field and alighted on the eop-most branch of that rotten tree!

"Though the uncanniness of the whole thing struck us, we could not help laughing at the dramatic realisation of my father's vision of the night before. The crows flew over us in quite a skelter of excitement and hurry as if they knew what was expected of them, and were sorry to have kept us waiting!"

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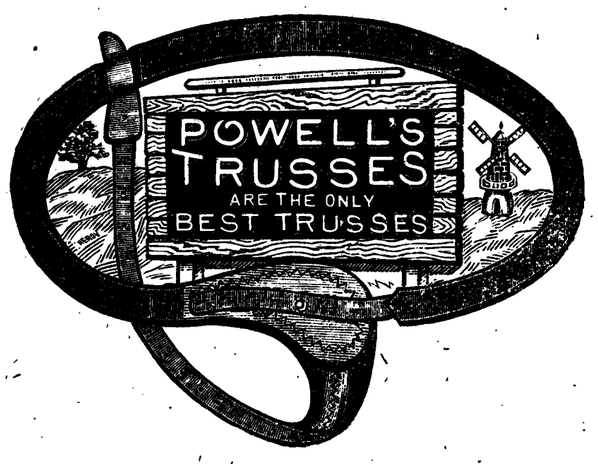

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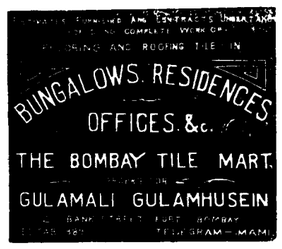

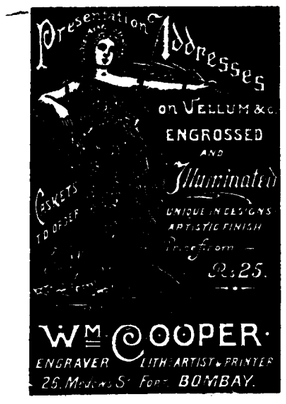

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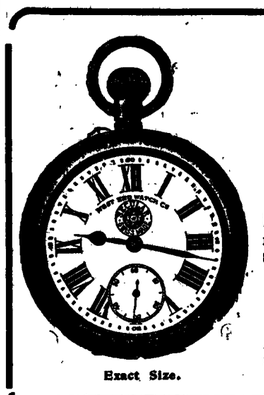

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Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.